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TWO RESOLUTIONS.

Monroe Doctrine Defined in the Senate.

SILVER BOND BILL LAID ASIDE

Many Bills and Resolutions of Minor Importance Passed.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate today—one from the committee on foreign relations favoring a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine and another from Mr. Sewell of New Jersey urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences.

Davis of Minnesota presented the committee report, as he is the author of the resolution embodying the essential features of all previous resolutions.

The silver bond bill was laid aside temporarily as no senator was ready to speak.

Pugh's resolution for silver payments of outstanding obligations did not reach a vote.

Davis of Minnesota, of the committee on foreign relations, arose as soon as the routine proceedings were disposed of and submitted a favorable report on the resolution framed by him enunciating the Monroe doctrine. It was read from the desk, receiving close attention. The resolution, following a preamble, is as follows:

Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain this doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents, or any island adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of easement, in a canal or other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretensions of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions, as manifestations of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which would be impossible in any form for us to regard with indifference.

At Davis' request the resolution went to the senate calendar.

Gray of Delaware stated that he desired it understood that the favorable report was not unanimous.

Wolcott of Colorado gave notice that he would on Wednesday address the senate on Bell's resolution placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine.

Frye of Maine reported favorably a bill regulating naptha launches.

Warren of Wyoming presented a resolution concerning the shrinkage in the price of farm animals, and directing an inquiry. He gave notice of a speech next Thursday.

Minister Hatch of Hawaii, and Mrs. Hatch, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery.

Sewell of New Jersey then addressed the senate on his resolution reciting that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and enunciating the doctrine was for the interest of the United States, and was not an obligation to aid and protect southern republics.

The resolution recites that the President's course was premature and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit the United States to a protectorate of southern countries. Sewell said the President's Venezuelan message presented questions of most serious import. The senator, reading from the message, said the President clearly desired to present the contigency of war. Throughout the message and the letters of the secretary of state, the determination was clear to make the constitution of the doctrine absolutely final and conclusive without reference to results. The senate quoted from resolutions of congress in 1825 and speeches by Mr. Webster showing the exact purpose and original scope of the Monroe doctrine.

In 1823 Senator Clayton of Delaware pointed out in the senate that the doctrine of Monroe was not addressed to foreign nations, but was a mere communication to congress which congress declined at that time.

The congress sitting at the time of the Monroe message strongly opposed the doctrine. Henry Clay offered a modified resolution, but it could not be passed.

At the close of Sewell's speech Daniel of Virginia gave notice that he would address the senate on the subject next Thursday.

Cullom of Illinois sought to secure the passage of a resolution to employ an assistant architect to aid the supervising architect making plans for the new postoffice at Chicago.

Berry of Arkansas objected strenuously.

The discussion took a wide range and the result was that it was finally agreed to, 49 to 6.

Platt of Connecticut, asked Jones of Arkansas, when a vote on the pending bond bill would be had.

Jones said he was unable to state, as there were several speeches yet to be heard.

Mr. Platt said there was no opposition from those favoring the measure. The majority was evidently obstructing its consideration. There should be a time set for a vote.

Jones said the original bond bill was now a silver measure and its friends would take due time to present its merits and would then fix a time for a vote.

"The Senator knows perfectly well," Platt said, "that a silver amendment is not going to become a law. The only reason for its appearance seems to be to embarrass the treasury."

Pugh of Alabama here sought to secure a vote on his resolution that the government's obligations should be paid in silver as well as gold. He spoke of the treasury in the repudiation and nullification of law by paying only gold.

The persistent purpose of the present administration was to commit the government to paying all outstanding coin bonds in gold. The bond syndicate today, he said, depended upon the veto power of the President to carry out its purpose.

Hill of New York said he desired to speak on this resolution, and asked that the resolution go over.

Hale urged upon Jones the desirability of voting upon the bond silver bill. The appropriation bills would soon be in the senate.

Call of Florida secured leave to have printed "the constitution of the new republic of Cuba."

On motion of Dubois a bill was passed to aid the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and South Dakota to support schools of mining by giving them 25 per cent of the money paid to the United States for mineral lands.

Peffer's bill to overcome the alleged extravagance of congressional funerals was then taken up. Hale, Faulkner, Hawley and Call spoke against the bill.

The house bill was passed extending the time for improving Arkansas pass, Texas.

On motion of Faulkner, the Peffer bill was referred to the committee on rules with a view to securing a general rule for conducting congressional funerals.

The bill extending the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans was passed, also the bill amending the act granting McAlister and St. Louis Railroad Company a right of way through the Indian territory.

Baker offered an amendment to the pending silver bond bill, providing that coinage "shall be restricted to the product of the United States mines."

At 4.25 the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—The session of the house was devoid of public interest. Quite a number of bills of minor and purely local importance were passed, as well as the military appropriation bill.

Mr. Crain, Democrat of Texas, secured the passage of a bill extending the time in which to complete the work of improving Arkansas Pass, Tex.

On motion of Mr. Warner, Republican of Illinois, a resolution was adopted authorizing the completion of the public building at Bloomington, Ill.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, Republican of Wisconsin, a bill was passed granting to the Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company the right of way through the Winnebago, Chippewa and White Lake Indian reservations.

The President's message in reply to the resolution of the house calling upon him for information as to what steps, if any, had been taken in relation to the Bayard speeches at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, was laid before the house.

The message and correspondence were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payne of New York in the chair, for the consideration of the military academy appropriation bill. The total appropriation was $171,423 less than the estimates and $14,714 less than the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The bill provoked little debate, and was passed without substantial amendment.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio presented a joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to destroy all income tax returns and papers relative thereto in the possession of the treasury, and it was passed.

Then at 2.55 the house adjourned.

REEL TERRY'S KNIFE.

HE STABS ED PHILLIPS IN THE NECK.

The Result of a Quarrel in a Saloon in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—In an altercation between R. E. Terry and Ed Phillips today, Terry stabbed Phillips in the neck. The wound is not fatal. Terry is a prominent lawyer and was formerly district attorney of Fresno county. Phillips is a politician.

Terry and Phillips had been around together all day and late this evening went into Dunne's saloon, at the corner of Stockton and Ellis streets. While in there they became engaged in a quarrel and Terry challenged Phillips to fight a duel. Phillips declined with a remark to the effect that "He did not come from a family of assassins." This retort angered Terry, and drawing a pocket knife he stabbed Phillips three times in the neck. Bystanders intervened and the men were separated. Both men are said to have been under the influence of liquor and Phillips will not prefer any charges against Terry. Neither was arrested.

LANDS INUNDATED.

A Levee Gives Way and Does Much Damage.

SACRAMENTO, January 23.—The new back levee inclosing the lands of Messrs. Megowan, Crum & McGregor, on the Yolo side about two miles below Washington, gave way last night and some 600 acres of valuable river front land are inundated.

The water in the Yolo basin is now nearly as high as at any time last season, although the rainfall to date is only 60 per cent of last season.

Dr. C. M. Dixon, a large land owner in the flooded district, says that he is of the opinion that unless radical work is immediately done at the mouth of the river by both the federal and state governments, every acre of so-called reclaimed lands of the valley will eventually be buried deep under sand and water, and that at no very distant date.

The Doctor says that he has the opinion of one of the best engineers in the state that it is only a question of a comparatively short time when the main channel of the Sacramento river will run behind Washington and this city be located thereby on a dry drift of sand during dry seasons.

Dr. Dixon says that immediate and heroic action is necessary to avert impending disaster.

Major Robinson Retired.

DENVER, January 23.—A telegram has been received at army headquarters releasing Major George F. Robinson, assistant paymaster of the department of Colorado, from further active duty. He will spend the remainder of his life on his orange grove at Pomona, Cal. To Major Robinson belongs the credit of having saved the life of Secretary Seward on the night of April 3, 1865, when Lewis Payne attempted to assassinate him.

Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The treasury today lost $2,500,000 in gold bars for export; $68,000 in coin and $14,000 in jewelers bar, making the total loss for the day $2,522,000. This reduces the gold reserve to $50,709,129.

MANY BILLS PASSED

Senate Calendar Cleared of Minor Measures.

DISCUSSION OF CUBAN MATTERS

The House Considered and Passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The senate put aside finance and foreign affairs today and gave the day to work on comparatively minor bills on the calendar. About seventy bills were passed, clearing the calendar of much accumulation and leaving only important measures pending.

The Cuban question received brief and inconclusive attention early in the day.

Mr. Call, Democrat of Florida, read the following telegram from Key West: "Marquis Roderiguez has been taken from the steamer Olivette. Last Wednesday Louis Samallien and son were taken at Havana. All are American citizens. Get them out of the grasp of the Spanish authorities."

Call offered a resolution reciting the arrest and directing the executive authorities to ascertain if any just cause for their arrest existed, and if not, to demand their immediate release.

Hoar suggested that the resolution was too imperative. There seemed to be an idea, Hoar said, that the senate of the United States was constantly loaded with cannon which can be touched off any time by senators. The senator urged inquiry of the state department before the demand.

Call answered that he wished to know whether the American flag afforded any protection to citizens. He referred to the arrest of Americans in Cuba, while citizens of other countries were not disturbed.

Sherman pointed out that such a resolution might give the senate trouble in other cases.

It was finally agreed that the resolution go to the committee on foreign relations.

Call again returned to the Cuban subject by asking Sherman what was to be done as to the pending resolution asking the state department for information furnished by the United States consuls in Cuba. Sherman replied that he regarded the resolution as inexpedient. It might endanger the consuls and thousands of lives if confidential communications were made public. Call did not further press the resolution.

Mr. Pugh's resolutions concerning silver payments of the government obligations were allowed to go over.

Bills were passed for the selection of lands within Fort Pembina military reservation, North Dakota, by that state; granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Rear Admiral English and the establishment of rules and regulations for the navigation of United States canals and similar works of navigation.

The silver bond bill was laid aside to permit bills on the calendar to be passed.

For the collection of fees and furnishing certificates to vessels; authorizing certain persons to accept decorations from the Hawaiian government; amending the statute fixing time for vessels to unload; settling claims of United States Indian Agent Marston; granting to the Columbia and Red Mountain Company a right of way through the Colville Indian reservation, State of Washington; pensioning the widow of Major General Carroll at $75 monthly and the widow of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Arctic explorer, at $30 monthly; increasing the pension of the widow of Colonel Frederick Dent, sister of President Grant, from $30 to $50 monthly; pensioning the widow of Brevet Major General Doubleday at $100 monthly; amending the act authorizing the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Columbia river between Oregon and the state of Washington; authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis between that city and St. Clair county, Illinois; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Chamberlain, South Dakota; amending the act of March, 1887, for the forfeiture of unearned land; re-convening the delegates to the international marine conference of 1889; to protect the wages of seamen by freeing them from liability to attachment, liens, assignments, etc.; for conference with foreign governments as to uniformity in census returns; amending the act authorizing the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gould Railroad Company to construct a telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory.

At 5.55 the senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The house today passed the urgent deficiency bill. The bill carried $4,415,922, of which $3,242,582 was for the expenses of United States courts.

Mr. Crisp inquired what had become of the report of the committee on rules, which was under consideration a week and which had not yet been disposed of. He called attention to the fact that certain amendments agreed to are being enforced before the report as a whole has been agreed to. At the proper time he gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the entire report.

Mr. Dalzell explained that the matter would be brought up later after a further meeting of the committee on rules.

The house then, at 1.20, went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the urgency deficiency bill.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, made a statement and called special attention to the enormous deficit of $3,242,582 for the expenses of the United States courts which showed an abnormal growth of this branch of the public service of more than 100 per cent. There was, he declared, urgent necessity for a reform. The fee system ought to be abolished and fixed salaries provided for United States district attorneys and United States marshals.

Mr. Sayres, Democrat of Texas, agreed with Mr. Cannon as to the pressing necessity for reform. Unless the present system was changed the expenses of United States marshals and United States commissioners would increase year by year to an enormous extent.

Mr. Henderson, Republican of Iowa, said that in the last congress the loan bill had been prepared, but had fallen, he had been informed, of its own weight.

Mr. Hainer, Republican of Nebraska, challenged Mr. Henderson's statement. That bill, he said, would produce considerable reduction of expenditures. It had been reintroduced and would be pressed at this session.

A proposition in the bill to buy the present site of the United States legation at Tokio, Japan, for $16,000 was criticised by Mr. Mercer, Republican of Nebraska, as exorbitant.

Mr. Hitt inveighed against haggling with a government for a site. The Japanese government, he said, had repeatedly offered to give us the property, but we could not accept it with self respect. If we did, he said, we would be compelled in reciprocation to present the Japanese government legation property in Washington.

Mr. McRae, Democrat of Arkansas, offered an amendment to allow each commission appointed under the act of the last congress to segregate mineral and agricultural lands in Montana and Idaho as surveyors.

Mr. Hartman, of Montana, urged the necessity for surveyors in connection with the commissions.

Mr. Cannon made a point against the amendment and the chair sustained it.

An amendment appropriating $5300 for surveying and allotting lands of the Chippewa Indian reservation was adopted.

Some of Comptroller Bowler's rulings were made the basis of criticisms in connection with an amendment offered by Mr. Dinsbeer, Democrat, of Arkansas, for the payment of the salaries due James V. Walker, who resigned as United States attorney for the Indian territory last July, and L. L. Stow, deceased, who died while serving as United States marshal. Neither of these officers had been confirmed by the senate, and under analogous rulings of the comptroller would therefore not have been entitled to their salaries.

Mr. Lacey, Republican, of Iowa, recurring to the abuses that had resulted in the filing of the expenses of the United States courts, argued that the fee system was responsible for the bringing of many frivolous bills. He cited as instance where one man in the western district of Kansas held the position of clerk of the United States district court, clerk of the circuit court and clerk to the United States commissioner, and drew over $12,000 in fees. He declared that the whole system was honeycombed with fraud. As amended, the bill was passed.

Then at 4.10 the house adjourned until tomorrow.

SENATORS ELECTED.

THE SELECTION PRACTICALLY MADE IN CAUCUS.

Cannon and Brown Will Represent Utah in the United States Congress.

SALT LAKE, January 21.—Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were today elected to the United States senate, with but two dissenting voices among the Republican members of the legislature. There was no excitement during the balloting. It was a foregone conclusion that the caucus had practically settled the election.

The ballot in the senate was 12 each for Cannon and Brown, Republicans, and 5 each for Thatcher and Rawlins, Democrats.

In the house the ballot was: Cannon 61, Brown 26, Goodwin 1, Bennet 1, Thatcher 14, Rawlins 14.

When the vote was announced a committee of three was appointed to conduct the successful candidates to the house chamber, and after a few minutes' wait they entered amid tumultuous cheering and applause.

Senator Brown spoke substantially as follows:

"I have come at your request to return unto you my heartfelt thanks for your action in my behalf this afternoon. In doing so I remember the great responsibility which devolves upon me, and however unequal to the task I may be, I can assure you that I will always be found trying to do my humble duty to the people who sent me to represent them. One of my greatest aims will be to hoist the cause of silver, at the needed ratio of 16 to 1, and not only will I use my greatest efforts in behalf of silver, but I hope I will always be found striving in my weak way to work for the advancement of Utah's interests in general." [Applause.]

Senator Frank J. Cannon then arose and said in part: "Citizens of Utah, for what you have conferred upon me I thank you. It is not, I hope, above what my future actions will deserve. In voting today you have voted for free men and in electing Mr. Brown and myself to represent you in the legislative halls of the nation, you send us as representatives of a free state. The actions of this legislative body in electing us have been actions untainted and unblemished. For the present condition of this state we should thank God, and for the honor you have conferred upon me I thank you most heartily."

COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mints Will Be Ordered to Make White Metal Dollars.

WASHINGTON, January 21. — About February 1st the treasury department will resume the coinage of silver dollars and continue until about $18,000,000 have been coined. When the present administration came into power there were in the treasury about $29,000,000 in silver dollars coined from bullion under the act of 1890, and available for the redemption of treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased.

Since August, 1893, about $18,000,000 of these notes have been redeemed in silver dollars and cancelled.

The secretary of the treasury has now decided to coin from the bullion now on hand and purchased under the act of 1890, about $18,000,000, which will restore the amount of dollars in the treasury to what it was on March 4, 1893. The average cost of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act was 71½ cents on the dollar, which leaves a gain or seigniorage of 28½ cents on the dollar. At this rate the seigniorage on the $18,000,000 to be coined would be $5,130,000, which will be accounted for in the available cash on hand, increasing it by that amount.

The order for the resumption of the coinage at the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco is expected in a day or two.

A Fiend Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Eugene Pardini, the shoemaker who was accused of debauching young girls, was convicted today and will be sentenced Friday. The jury that listened to the revolting testimony took only three minutes to reach a verdict. Half a dozen old men are still to be tried for similar crimes and there are yet several more charges pending against Pardini.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Notable Speeches in the Senate.

THE SILVER BILL DISCUSSED

Armenian Resolutions Reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. Sherman, Republican of Ohio, reported adversely from the foreign relations committee a resolution of Mr. Call, Democrat of Florida, directing the secretary of state to send to the senate the dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba. The resolution was about to be indefinitely postponed, but at Mr. Call's request it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cullom, Republican of Illinois, reported from the senate committee on foreign relations the following Armenian resolution:

Resolved, By the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, that it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by treaty may be speedily given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the government of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia.

Resolved, Further, that the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, will support the President in the vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens.

Mr. Cullom said the resolution was reported by the unanimous vote of the committee, as it desired immediate action.

Mr. Gray, Democrat of Delaware, said he did not anticipate any objection to the resolution, but it was of such importance that there should be time for consideration of the terms of the resolutions.

Mr. Cullom acceded to this suggestion, giving notice that he would ask for action tomorrow.

Mr. Pugh's resolution for silver payments of government bonds came up under the rule.

Mr. Hill responded that he would never consent to let the measure be retired except by the enactment of a revenue law which would have such a provision in it. He would, however, to Mr. Wolcott, saying that he would press it to a passage at every possible opportunity.

Mr. Wolcott was recognized for his speech on the Monroe doctrine.

The Senator spoke earnestly and was accorded close attention.

The first interruption came when Mr. Wolcott contrasted the condition of affairs in the past with those of today, adding:

"We do not desire to acquire an additional acre of land, either north or south of us."

Here Mr. Mitchell of Oregon asked what the United States would do in case Great Britain sought to control the Nicaragua canal. Would there be a protest in the name of the Monroe doctrine?

Mr. Wolcott replied: "We certainly would interfere in the case presented. We would interfere to any extent, not in the slightest because of the Monroe doctrine, but because of the undoubted and indisputable right we have to protect our interest, wherever anybody asserts to the contrary, in any portion of the earth." [Applause in the galleries.]

Again, when Mr. Wolcott spoke of our threatened war with Chile, only a few years ago, Mr. Hoar remarked: "Yes, they showed their friendship for us by killing a few American sailors."

Mr. Pugh succeeded in having his resolution taken up and Mr. Hill offered an amendment providing that if for any reason silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin, the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded.

Mr. Hill spoke briefly against the resolution.

Mr. Teller, Republican of Colorado, followed on the financial situation.

At 2 o'clock the Pugh resolution was displaced, and the bond silver bill was taken up, Mr. Teller continuing his remarks.

Mr. Teller arraigned the policy of issuing bonds, with a view, he said, to building up a permanent bonded debt to be borne by posterity.

Mr. Sherman arose as soon as Mr. Teller closed. The silver discussion, said Mr. Sherman, was purely a moot discussion. No doubt there was a silver majority in the senate. But the country had settled down to the idea that free silver coinage would bring us to a single standard of silver, and was undesirable. State after state had taken this position. The use of both metals, the bimetallic system, was being accepted as the best.

Under the circumstances, continued Mr. Sherman, the thrusting of this worn-out old question, which could not hope to succeed in the present emergency of the treasury, was idle. It was absolutely certain that this silver bill, if passed, would be rejected by the house. Why thus obstruct the relief imperatively needed by the government? The deficiency had caused the trouble, and the house had offered an emergency tariff bill to overcome that deficiency.

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Such relief should not be delayed and obstructed by thrashing out an old, worn-out subject.

Mr. Teller asked if Mr. Sherman thought the bond bill would afford relief.

Mr. Sherman answered that he did. The government has suffered heavy losses from selling 4-per cent bonds and this afforded an opportunity for 5-per cent bonds.

Mr. Teller asked how long it was intended to keep up the sale of bond.

Mr. Sherman—As long as it is necessary to meet the government's needs caused by the course of this administration.

"In the meantime," continued Mr. Sherman, "the Republican party stands here ready to do its duty to pay the public debt, to overcome the deficiency, to raise sufficient revenues."

Mr. Teller referred to the selling of bonds for the purpose of securing gold.

"If there has been no deficiency there would have been no loss of gold," said Mr. Sherman. "The gold had remained in the treasury for years, but as soon as there was a deficiency the gold began to go because the gold was used to pay current expenses. This administration had caused a fright about gold losses. The banks—to their discredit—joined in the fright. Banks, seeing the government using gold, had adopted the same course. Instead of maintaining their bank reserve in notes, they drew gold from their reserve."

In conclusion Mr. Sherman said: "As far as my voice can go I want it understood that this delay arises out of a discussion of a worn out issue—the free coinage of silver—while we should be turning our attention to the practical remedies before us."

Mr. Teller responded with spirit. The Senator (Sherman) and his associates on the Republican side, he said, offered no monetary system. They stood practically with the President. The Senator from Ohio could not get up and lecture him as to urging a measure that could not become a law. This bond bill could not become a law. If there was to be "play of politics" it would affect bond bills as well as silver.

Mr. Gorman, Democrat of Maryland, answered Mr. Sherman's statements concerning the treasury administration. He declared that the course of the treasury now was the same as that under Secretary Foster and as far back as the administration of Secretary Sherman. The Democratic congress had enacted a revenue law which would have such a provision in it. He would, however, to Mr. Wolcott, saying that he would press it to a passage at every possible opportunity.

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DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Finance, Tariff and Monroeism Discussed.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

The Wilson Bill Characterized as a Stomach-Trying Jonah.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The house resumed consideration of the rules and disposed of the last amendment offered by the committee. It was substituted for the quorum rule of the Fifty-first congress, the method of compelling the attendance of a quorum proposed in the Forty-sixth congress by J. Randolph Tucker, with some modifications. It was not until the rules of the Fifty-first congress stood adopted, with the few modifications reported from the committee, that something like excitement was engendered by an eloquent speech from Mr. Dolliver, Republican of Iowa. He taunted the Democrats with at least acquiescing in the adoption of all the principles adopted in the rules of the Fifty-first congress, against which they had raised their voices in 1890. This speech drew forth an indignant reply from ex-Speaker Crisp, in the course of which he reviewed the whole history of the controversy and charged the other side with trying to make political capital by false pretenses.

A debate of over two hours followed, participated in by Messrs. Dearmond of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, Powers of Vermont, Crow of Pennsylvania, Gibson of Tennessee and Dalzells of Pennsylvania.

Dolliver, Republican, of Iowa, concluded the debate with an eloquent speech in glorification of the fact that both sides of the house at least had come around to the position taken by the Republicans in the Fifty-first congress. He congratulated the house that parliamentary procedure was at last arrived. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Crisp had sat silent while the debate today had proceeded, and said if any one had predicted six years ago that the speaker would acquiesce in the adoption of a principle he so vehemently denounced six years ago, it would not have been believed. It showed that the Democrats could recognize a good thing when they saw it for a sufficient length of time. [Laughter.]

The wild and tumultuous scene in the Fifty-first congress, when for months the speaker was made the target for all manner of abuse, would be recalled only by antiquarians as interesting reminiscences of the time when this and all kindred questions were settled for all time under the historical leadership and genius of the gentleman from Maine. (great applause on the Republican side.)

Dolliver's speech aroused Mr. Crisp, who said he had not intended to make any protest against a majority of 150, but he could not allow some of the imputations of Dolliver's remarks to pass unnoticed. The resistance of the Democrats in the Fifty-first congress, Crisp said, arose out of what he considered then, as now, an usurpation of power. The speaker, Mr. Crisp declared with feeling, was not the master, but the servant and the organ of the house. Mr. Dingley asked it an appeal had not been taken from the speaker's ruling and if the house sustained the speaker.

"Of course," replied Mr. Crisp hotly, "the other side sustained the speaker as it usually does, but I was assuming that the members of the other side had some will of their own."

Proceeding, Crisp said it was not the rule which the Democrats had objected to in the Fifty-first congress, but its manner and method of execution.

Dolliver poured oil on the troubled waters in a few concluding remarks, in which he said he recognized the fact that much that had occurred in 1890 had been the result of hot political feeling. Mr. Crisp then offered the rules of the Fifty-third congress as a substitute for the rules adopted. His motion was voted down without division, after which, at 4.35 p. m., the house recessed until tomorrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The three subjects most prominently before the public are the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff, which each came in for consideration during the day.

Daniel of Virginia spoke for two hours in support of a vigorous unpolding of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Venezuela; Dubois of Idaho dealt with the silver phase of the financial question, and Warren of Wyoming pointing out the disastrous effects of the tariff legislation of the last congress on farm product in general and on wool in particular. Aside from these speeches the day developed little of importance.

The President submitted the report of the secretary of state concerning the treatment of American citizens in Turkey.

Jones of Arkansas sought to secure unanimous consent for a vote on the pending bond silver bill next Thursday, but at the request of senators withdrew his request until tomorrow, when he will again seek to fix a time for closing the protracted debate on the bond silver measure.

The speech of Senator Dubois, in addition to advocating the passage of a free coinage substitute for the bond bill, outlined the position of Republican senators in the silver states. The Senator said that, while he cheerfully greeted Populist votes in the senate for free silver, he could not accept Populist leadership, that party being irrevocably committed to fiat money with unlimited inflation. Further, the silver Republicans favored protection generally, including so-called raw materials, and particularly lead, wool and lumber, besides various products of the farm, the plantation and the ranch. Referring to the change in the western silver states, each have two senators and are unable to pass free coinage bills. He said the question of representation was fought out when the constitution was framed.

"Notwithstanding this," he added, "I read in the press of the east almost every day that the region I represent is a pocket borough, not entitled to consideration at your hands, and the inference is that it is peopled by a class of people who are a perpetual shock to the refined and virtuous east.

The meanest and most vindictive of newspapers which attack silver men are published in New York city, where, for four score years, the worst elements of our foreign immigration have found lodgment, and where there has been more scandal in connection with their city government and elections than in any other spot in the country."

Mills, Democrat, of Texas, introduced a bill in the senate today to repeal the funding act of 1879 and the specie payment resumption act of 1875. Mills said he would call up this bill tomorrow and seek a vote on it.

The resolution offered by Perkins of California was agreed to, requesting the secretary of the interior to furnish information as to the extent of the illicit traffic in Alaska and suggest remedial legislation.

Senator Warren said the talk that wool-growers were more prosperous under free wool was preposterous. The elections of 1895 showed that after 1896 but a corporal's guard of the faithful would be left to mark the spot where once stood a triumphant, rampant democracy, fighting under the unpatriotic black flag of Wilsonism—emblem of protection to foreign industries and death to our own. If the McKinley bill of Republican fame was a "hoo doo," your own Wilson bill has certainly been a conspicuously stomach-trying Jonah.

Mr. Warren in strong language denounced Senator Vest for exorting the supreme court for reversing precedent in the income tax cases, and then himself (Vest) glorifying in the fact that the economical law of a tariff on wool had been after eight years overturned by the Wilson bill, that crowning infamy that the senate first pitied, then endured, then embraced. He closed by urging to right about face, change the American policy, and stop the gold drain by the collection of gold for imports.

The senate received from the house the bill appropriating $25,000 for an architect to prepare plans for the Chicago public building and concurred in amendment cover the supervision of construction.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Dubois closed and Mr. Daniel addressed the senate on the Monroe doctrine. Senor Mendonca, the Brasilian minister, was an attentive listener.

To begin with, Senator Daniel held that least of all the nations of the earth could Great Britain fitly object to the assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, for, in the language of Edward Everett, it was announced not merely with the approval of the British minister of foreign affairs, but at his earnest and oft repeated solicitation. Least of all nations did it become her to contend that it was not recognized as international law because it was not founded on the general consent of nations, for Great Britain herself invoked the United States to its utterance, not only without the consent, but as well against the strong menaces of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

Least of all the nations could Great Britain fairly controvert that governmental policy which underlay the Monroe doctrine, for she, foremost and most conspicuously of all nations, had intervened in the affairs of the world at large, not only whenever her peace and safety were even remotely involved, but also wherever and whenever her capital could be invested, her commerce expanded, or territorial aggrandizement be exercised. Even as to the existing dispute with Venezuela we perceived the outcropping of her own Monroe doctrine, so to speak, by her demand in a cession to Venezuela, at one time proffered, that no portion of the territory proposed to be ceded should be alienated at any time to a foreign power. And with no better grace could Great Britain persist in repelling the manifold overtures made to her for arbitration.

The senator referred to the two sets of resolutions pending in the senate. Those proposed by the committee on foreign relations he regarded as simply embodying a detailed statement of the Monroe doctrine as embraced in the more general language in which it was uttered. The resolutions offered by the senator from New Jersey seemed to him (Mr. Daniel) to misinterpret the history and to pervert the plain language of the Monroe doctrine.

The charge that the President's action was premature and imprudent in view of our business and financial condition seems to me superficial criticism. The financial crisis may last five or ten years more. Meantime are the United States to take no cognizance of great affairs, but sit down and let the wide world wag as it will?

At 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session, and at 5.10 p.m. adjourned.

Found His Wife and Children.

LAWRENCE, Kan., January 23.—Edwin L. Charlton arrived here today from San Francisco, bringing with him his runaway wife, her two children and Albert Rich, her paramour. Neither Rich nor Mrs. Charlton were under arrest. It is understood that the trouble will be smoothed over and that the wayward wife will return to her husband.

AMERICA MUST PREVAIL

OR VENEZUELA MUST SEEK A NEW CHAMPION.

The Republic Must Choose Between Our Advice or Arranging With Great Britain.

LONDON, January 23.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Washington with reference to the so-called Jingo argument of the Venezuelans that they will never permit the repeal of that statute which forbids the reopening of negotiations with Great Britain, says:

"There is no public opinion in Venezuela which will survive the first plain notice from the United States that the republic must choose between accepting her advice and arranging as best she can matters with great Britain. It will never be necessary to put it so bluntly as that. The advice has been given and will, if necessary, be repeated and pressed. America must prevail or Venezuela must seek a champion elsewhere. I am not speaking from conjecture or hearsay as to the presence of that determination in Washington. The Caracas statute will be seen to shrivel into nothing."

The *Times'* correspondent continues: "At the same time if Lord Salisbury is willing to smouth the way to a resumption of relations with Venezuela, it would be a welcome step. The hour of compromise and conciliation and frank concession on unimportant points in detail or diplomatic etiquette has struck here. There is every disposition to meet everything half way. Will she refuse to come the other half?

"The Washington government acts the most store by a suggestion of a direct settlement, but if that is barred by any unforeseen obstacle, it is held that England may now ignore the previous controversy and make a fresh and original proposal for arbitration as if nothing had ever happened. This view, I believe, has only prevailed within the last few days, and it is worth consideration in London because it is considered hopefully here."

Cleveland's Annual Reception.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their annual reception tonight to congress and the judiciary.

Kidney

E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have suffered from kidney trouble for two or three years. I would have to get up in the night to void my urine from ten to fifteen times. My sleep was disturbed, and I became very thin and nervous. No appetite, bowels constipated. I have taken two bottles and gained fifteen pounds. Sleep well. Have to get up about three times during night, and am very much better in every respect. Will continue to take your Vegetable Sarsaparilla, for believe it will entirely cure me.

[Signed] MRS. EDWARD W. FRENCH,
Stockton, Cal.

Joy's for the Jailed.
Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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OUTRAGEOUS" PAMPHLETS.

Of all the absurd cries with which the railroad organs have at various times attempted to beguile the public, perhaps none were more absurd than this that congress now is being "bombarded" with outrageous literature in the hope of defeating a funding bill. The documents with which congress has been "bombarded" in this connection are three in number. One is a memorial from the people of California against a funding bill. Surely it cannot be considered outrageous or incendiary.

Another contains extracts from the letters of Huntington to Colton, wherein the magnate announces the glorious all-that-the traffic will bear principle and divulges some other secrets concerning the methods of the Southern Pacific Company. The letters are genuine and have been received as such in court, and they strikingly indicate the kind of business methods from which the people of California now ask to be freed. They constitute a painful exhibit for C. P. Huntington, but they are very essential to give congress an idea of the manner of man with whom it now is dealing. They are outrageous, but only so because they demonstrate how outrageously California has been treated.

In like manner—and in none other—is the third document outrageous. It contains extracts from the report of the United States Pacific Railway Commission of 1887. This commission, of which Pattison of Pennsylvania was chairman, was appointed to investigate the scandals connected with the construction of the Pacific railroads. It labored faithfully, secured its evidence from railway potentates and others, and, on the strength of that evidence, made a report to congress which left a mantle of reproach on every congress that since has left the matter *in statu quo*. In brief, the report declared that California railroad magnates had secured millions of dollars by perjury and robbery. We use the words advisedly; the report announced that vast sums had been secured in precisely this manner. It is small wonder that the journals of the Southern Pacific Company claim to see outrage in the publication of the trenchant parts of the report in which their masters are thus arraigned, but we submit again that they were essential to a full understanding by congress of the corporation with which it now is asked to deal.

This is the sum total of these incendiary publications. They show plainly enough that congressmen have heretofore been bribed, but they in no way suggest that men now in congress will be so. No honest congressman should object to them. On the contrary, he should be grateful for the insight into the character and methods of the parties with whom he deals, which they give to him.

Every honest citizen of California has cause to be grateful that these pamphlets are before congress. They remove from every congressman the last possibility of a plea, in the event that the bill passes, that he did not understand the character of the corporation for whose measure he voted and the species of serfdom to which he was consigning the people of the west. In brief, it places the senate and house in a position where they must make a direct choice between indorsing and discountenancing knavery. If they will do the former in any event, they cannot do it ignorantly.

The documents are all right. They are outrageous, of course, but only because they do with outrageous facts.

THEN AND NOW.

The New York *World* calls attention to the difference between the method of dealing with the gold speculators by the Cleveland administration of 1893-7 and the method of the Cleveland administration of 1885-9. It seems that the speculators tried the same game with the first administration which they are now working so successfully. Daniel Manning was the secretary of the treasury. He went down to New York, saw the speculators, and the following conversation took place. Said Mr. Manning:

"Gentlemen, the treasury is willing to furnish gold for any legitimate demand, but if you attempt to draw upon the treasury gold after today as you are now doing, for hoarding or speculation, I shall adopt an effective remedy for the protection of the government reserve. We have a cash balance of over $150,000,000. Not one of you doubts for a moment the purpose and ability of the government to maintain specie payments. But if you continue to withdraw gold I shall at once order that you be paid 10 per cent in silver coin the first day. The second day you will be paid 20 per cent in silver, the third day 30, and so on until one-half will be paid you in silver."

"But," exclaimed the astonished bankers, "this is in violation of the implied obligation that the government will pay in gold."

"Make no mistake about that, gentlemen," replied Mr. Manning. "The law says 'coin,' and the treasury will exercise its undoubted prerogative."

That ended the gold-raiding. The government won its point just as soon as the secretary of the treasury showed that he had a backbone.

Evidently the Cleveland of 1896 might take a few lessons from the Cleveland of 1886 with great benefit to his large constituency.

THE K dlands *Citrograph* has reached its eighteenth volume, and it has fought a good fight all of the way. There is no neater provincial paper, and the contents are of a kind to please. It has done a great work in the upbuilding of Redlands, and has deserved the prosperity which constantly has attended it. There is no "foolishness" in the good wishes we extend to it.

A MOVEMENT is on foot again to organize a labor exchange in Fresno. Encouraging reports are coming from some quarters regarding the benefits realized from these organizations where they have been managed with business ability, and this being the case, the subject is worthy of serious consideration by all classes of people.

CALIFORIA WATERWAYS.

The people of California appear to have finally become awake to the importance of securing such improvement of her rivers as will effectually promote the interests of navigation and secure the great benefits with which Nature so liberally endowed the state in this respect. The recent convention held in San Francisco was composed of the foremost business men of the state, and its proceedings were characterized not only by earnestness, but by direct and practical action that promises to assist materially in effecting results.

The following memorial addressed to congress by the convention is brief, but it states the case with admirable accuracy and force:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—The River and Harbor Improvement convention of California respectfully memorialize you as follows:

The improvement of the navigable waters of Northern and Southern California constitutes the most important question engaging the attention of the people of the state. These water channels extend over a thousand miles in extent, and afford a cheap means of transportation for the products of the fertile valleys that they drain. From various causes their navigability has been decreased, and as a consequence those who would benefit by their improvement have suffered. They are capable of extension at a small outlay, so as to bring within the range of advantage large portions of the state now inaccessible by water navigation.

On the ground of benefit to the farmer and fruit growers, of the extension of commerce, of cheapened transportation, of reparation for past neglect and of solemn duty in improving the waters of this vast empire, we earnestly implore you to carry out all the recommendations of improvement made by the government representatives and to take such other means as may be necessary and proper to improve and extend these waterways, so as to benefit not only the people of California, but the whole nation as well.

That expresses the situation truthfully and concisely, and has the brief statement is thoroughly substantiated by the facts and figures obtained by the congressional committee of investigation which recently visited the coast, a showing can be made that can hardly fail to command the favorable consideration of the powers which make the appropriations.

The state's representatives in congress are thoroughly equipped for the work of pressing the claims of this neglected territory, and there is reason to believe that their efforts will be crowned with success. The fact is notorious that millions of dollars have been expended in the improvement of navigable streams of far less importance to the people than the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, and it is inconceivable that this invidious distinction against California should be indefinitely continued. The time has certainly come for the claims of fair play and common justice to assert themselves in the matter of federal appropriations for this state.

TRANSPORTATION is the most vital industrial problem that any community has to deal with. That the people of California are coming to realize this is evidenced by the interest manifested during the recent meeting of the River and Harbor Improvement convention. Taking a lesson from our friends of the Southern Pacific people, agents will be sent to Washington to hurry up an appropriation for the purpose of improving [illegible] remembered that deep water vessels once went as far as Sacramento, it would indicate that something should be done if free waterways are wanted in California. What arteries and veins are to the body avenues of transportation are to the State. The port of San Francisco has contributed $250,000,000 to the national government in the way of customs, and it is but fair that some return be made. It is a significant fact that the railroads have never encouraged the movement towards improving the water ways.

THE high license people of Merced are indignant over the appointment by Governor Budd of a low license supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a member of the legislative body of that county. As soon as the newly appointed supervisor had taken his seat a measure was introduced and adopted reducing the license to $50 per quarter.—*Madera Tribune.*

From this distance it appears to be a case where indignation is fully justified. Without regard to the merits or demerits of the license controversy, it is not the proper thing—it is not a "square deal"—to have a verdict of the people at the polls nullified by an executive appointment. If a majority of the people of any county want a certain thing and secure it through local enactment it does not lie within the province of the governor to defeat the popular will, as apparently has been done in this case. The people have a right to settle these questions without outside interference, except it come through a decision of the state or federal courts.

THE history of the settlement of the new state of Utah by that band of religious enthusiasists who, driven from their homes in Illinois, crossed the trackless "American desert" and ascending the wild passes of the Rocky mountains, conquered the barren and forbidding soil in the heart of the wilderness and there founded an enduring commonwealth, is one of the remarkable achievements of our history. None but a people bound to obey an able and autocratic ruler by that strongest bond, religious fear, would be at all likely to accomplish such an undertaking. Utah would have been a state long ago had it not been for the barbaric relic of polygamy. Even now there is a deep-seated conviction in the minds of many that this evil is not wholly eradicated. The action of the new state in this direction will be closely watched.

THE afternoon paper is old enough and ought to know by this time that dark and mysterious insinuations against the character of a public official count for nothing unless backed by proofs. If it is in possession of the facts and figures to demonstrate the existence of official corruption let it come forward and make its case, and it will then command the respectful attention of the public. Until it is prepared to do that it will find an eloquent silence extremely advantageous.

FRESNO'S exemption from damaging storms is again illustrated by reports from other localities. There is probably no portion of the habitable world where there is so little loss from floods, winds and other devastating work of the elements as in the San Joaquin valley.

MORGAN'S LETTERS.

It is unnecessary to express surprise at the relations between the government and the bankers which were revealed by J. Pierpont Morgan's letters to the members of the bond syndicate and to the President, unless it be at the monumental folly which permitted their publication. The letters make no revelation to the American people; they expose nothing which has not long been patent to every person who follows the course of political events. That the administration was hand in glove with the powers of Wall street has long been so evident that the merest tyro in political affairs could but know it.

Nevertheless the letters have come as a shock to every patriotic citizen. It is one thing to be convinced that treason to the interests of the people sits in the White House: it is quite another thing to have the proof of the fact thrust upon you as you sip your coffee at the breakfast table. The proof, while it hardly makes certainty more certain, comes as a shock. It is not pleasant for the man who loves his country to endure, but it is wholesome.

The public had scarcely turned from reading President Cleveland's letter to Senator Caffrey, when Morgan's letter is presented to it, and the latter letter is an absolute disproval of the former. In the Caffrey letter, Mr. Cleveland asserted positively that no person had been invited to Washington to arrange for the disposal of bonds. Says Morgan in his letter to the members of the syndicate:

"On the 23d of December I was invited to Washington for a conference. During my visit there no negotiations for a loan were even suggested, nor was there then or since any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract. I came, however, to the conclusion that the President and the Secretary of the treasury would use every power at their command to maintain the gold reserve; that no steps would be taken until it was ascertained what congress would do; that the executive department would prefer to secure $200,000,000 in gold, and that it was certain no relief could be obtained from congress."

In his letter to the President Morgan speaks of his visit to Washington, and says:

"I became convinced that any legislative action to improve the methods at the disposal of the executive was unlikely—in fact, impossible. I, therefore, took steps to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain the co-operation of parties at home and abroad to an extent that would enable me to negotiate a contract with the government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold, approximating $200,000,000, on about the basis of the contract of February 6, 1895. In this effort I have been successful and am now in position to make such a contract for the full amount."

Nobody was invited, says the President. I was invited, said J. P. Morgan. Morgan's subsequent steps in forming the syndicate leave no room for doubt concerning who must be believed, nor do they leave room for doubt that an agreement concerning bonds was made with the administration. Business deals of that sort are not consummated on possibilities or guess work, as all men know. The conclusion that the President falsified in his letter to Caffery is inevitable. The history of the nation during the last two years combine with Morgan's letter to demonstrate the fact.

It is bad enough that, with hundreds of millions of dollars lying idle in the treasury, we are running in debt and mortgaging the labor and prosperity of ourselves and our children for a generation to come, but when the President of the nation prostitutes his high office and deals in evasion and trickery to attain this unholy end, it is time for the protest to become so universal that congress will not dare refuse to heed it. If impeachment is the only way to stop this infamous oppression of the people—and we verily believe that it is—then Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, should be impeached. As for the grounds, turn over the pages of American history for the past two years, and they will be found in plenty.

SPEAKING of a recent wedding at Selma a Hanford contemporary says:

Arthur Funk and Miss Hetty Williamson were married in Selma on Monday. Funk invited her to come out from the east, and on her arrival did not act as would be expected of an honorable man. However, "all is well that ends well."

Yes, "all is well that ends well," but what justification is there for the opinion that all has ended well when a woman has given her name and united her future with a double-dyed scoundrel, who, according to the statement of a Tulare paper, tried to induce her to enter upon a disreputable life? According to popular belief the marriage rite covers a multitude of sins, but it cannot make out of a human cur a man fit to be the husband of an honorable woman; and the woman who under any circumstances is married to such a brute, is to be commiserated rather than congratulated. Far better for Hetty Williamson had she gone back to her Kansas home unwedded, humiliating though it might have been, or to have gone as a domestic into any respectable family and earned a living by hard and honest labor, than to have become the wife of a pestilential sneak with whom companionship, sanctioned though it may be by the law and the church, will be unending disgrace and inevitable misery.

MAYOR DAVIE of Oakland and his erstwhile Populist friends appear to be having an unnecessarily surimonious session. While the mayor is engaged in thanking God that he is not a Populist, the members of that party are denouncing him as a traitor and other unpleasant things. It does not appear to have occurred to the brethren to join with the mayor in his gratitude to the Most High and call it square at that.

ATTORNEY PRESTON of the Valley Road again has the Fresno franchise question before the supreme court, and a speedy decision is expected. It is hoped that the decision will be favorable to the road, but if otherwise, no serious trouble is likely to arise.

THE decision of the Populists to "camp on the trail" of the Republicans at St. Louis was a mistake. They would have found more amusement in going to Chicago in pursuit of an antagonist which is on the run.

JULY 7th is the date of the Democratic national convention, which virtually settles all question of a third term nomination for Grover. They wouldn't dare to do it so soon after the Fourth.

IS THERE A REMEDY?

The Hanford *Democrat* calls attention to the damage that is done to the reputation of this section of the country by the small, inferior orages offered for sale by fruit peddlers at the Southern Pacific passenger trains. The nuisance referred to is one of long standing, the abatement of which has frequently been discussed without result.

The nuisance is by no means confined to the hawking of "scrubby" oranges, but refuse fruits of all kinds during their season are offered for sale at the trains. Fruit which cannot be handled by the fruit stands is turned over to these peddlers at a nominal price and is persistently offered to the traveling public as samples of the horticultural products of Fresno county. It is an unqualified damage to the county and ought to be stopped, but no means has yet been devised for doing so.

The peddling of refuse fruit evidently cannot be prohibited by ordinance, and the only method that occurs to this paper would be for the Hundred Thousand Club to take cognizance of the matter and keep an active, intelligent man at the trains with a stock of the finest home-grown fruits obtainable, to be sold at prices which will so reduce the demand for refuse fruit that the peddlers would have to handle a better quality or go out of business.

The experiment would probably cost something, but it could be so managed as to displace a perennial libel on the county with an effective advertisement of its magnificent fruit products.

At the present writing the REPUBLICAN is not sharing in the agitation that is making itself vociferously heard regarding the fate of John Hays Hammond, an American citizen who is for some cause or other under arrest by the Boers in South Africa. It is in that placid frame of mind because it does not believe the reports that the government of the Transvaal republic is discriminating against American prisoners, and if any of them are being held in durance vile that it is for some good reason. No one can be more in favor of protecting American citizens in foreign countries than this paper, but it will require some tangible evidence to convince us that the Dutch republicans in Africa will attempt to do any injustice to an American citizen. In the first place we do not believe they would be disposed to do anything of the kind, and if so they must know that they would be compelled by this government to make ample reparation. The anxiety of Mr. Hammond's friends is quite natural under the circumstances, but we are not prepared at present to believe that their fears will be realized.

THE use of water for bathing purposes is indorsed even by people who abhor it as a beverage, but that there is such a thing as the intemperate use of the lifegiving fluid for the former purpose will hardly be questioned in view of a report recently made to the English Royal Geographical Society. In a report to this society of an exploration of the Japanese Alps, Rev. Walter Weston mentions an extraordinary indulgence in bathing among the native peasants. Remarkable hot sulphur springs exist in the range, and in one place, with water at about blood heat, a man would remain in the water [illegible] at a time, simply taking the precaution to place a stone on his knees to keep from floating or turning over in his sleep. A man of about 70, who has charge of the bath house at this place, himself remained in the bath the entire winter. There are more highly civilized people than the Japanese peasantry who are kept in hot water a good deal of the time, but among them there is probably not an instance on record of voluntarily spending a whole winter in that way.

THE Stockton *Mail* wants the telephone girls to learn Greek, Latin and astronomy in addition to telegraphy. The esteemed editor of the *Mail* appears to be rather selfish. He is one of a very small minority who do not find conversation with the hello girls sufficiently interesting without tangling up the wires with dead languages and dissertations on the heavenly bodies. It is asking too much for $3 a month, anyway.

THE esteemed *Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the late rains have broken the back of the threatened dry winter. Would it not be stating the case more appropriately to say that the dry winter had been drowned out by the providential showers, or words to that effect. It is hard to imagine that a back could be broken by anything as gentle as a California rain "storm."

THE Dos Palos *News*, which is published at the business center of one of the best colonies, has begun the third year of its existence. We wish it success.

THE whipping post affords the punishment which fits the crime of John Hart of Livermore. He is in jail for brutally lashing his thirteen-year-old son with a horsewhip.

THE bond syndicate was dissolved so that it would mix more readily with the outside ingredients which public opinion forced into the deal.

RANDOM REMARKS.

By the way, do any of you happen to know the gentleman who prophesied this would be a dry winter? We have not seen him for a day or two.

There is a young woman in the San Francisco receiving hospital who cannot recall her past. Almost everybody knows young women who would like to be similarly afflicted.

In a religious meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, the other night, the Salvation Army sang 132 songs in 48 minutes. The heavenly host must have been tickled almost to death.

Mayor Sutro has appealed to the people of Kentucky to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky. Doubtless his appeal will be fruitless. It is not their corn, but ours, that is paining.

And now the man who erst did say,
"The winter'll be too dry."
Doth sit about with doleful face
And cast an anxious eye
O'er fields where plants the rain adown
And streets encased in mud,
The while he says, with solemn mien:
"I'm 'fraid we'll have a flood."

The young women of a Santa Ana church played a mean trick on their gentlemen friends. They advertised a "bloomer social," and all the *boys* turned out just to see if the bloomers seemed to fit. But all the bloomers the girls wore were garden "bloomers" on their bosoms and in their hair—oh, yes, of course the girls looked sweet (Santa Ana girls do), but, still, the young men could not help being disappointed. They had calculated on something so different, you know.

The supreme court has fully decided that Mose Gunst need not went. This reversal of Governor Budd's decision should not be considered as in the nature of a cataclysm. It merely indicates that great men will dine. Mr. Gunst has not went: he has only came. The supreme court ought to know.

There is a heap of trouble in the divorce colony of Wichita, Kansas. The divorce question has been the easiest sort of a conundrum there. All an afflicted marital mariner had to do was to begin an action on any grounds and be divorced. The place had become a sort of Mecca to unhappy wedded pilgrims. The other day a job lot of twenty-four of these pilgrims went into court with bright smiles of hope on their countenances. The smiles faded. Within four hours the judge had granted just two divorces and denied twenty-two petitioners. It was an awful shock to the infatuated ones, and it cast a coldness over the Kansas divorce business. It really appears that they will have to fall back on South Dakota.

The Rev. Dr. Brown is not to be tried, but he is to be "investigated" by a committee composed of members of his church and three Congregational ministers, behind closed doors and at a time when "passion and ill-feeling have subsided." The reverend doctor imposed these conditions, and they were accepted. They all are in his favor, but in some respects this will make little difference. Before the trial of Mrs. Davidson is completed the great public will have decided for itself whether the clergyman is a fit man to minister to a flock, and the result of an investigation will make small difference with the esteem in which he will be held. The investigation of Dr. Brown that will count is "on" right now, and it is not held behind closed doors.

The board of supervisors of Marin county has unanimously passed an ordinance providing that "no saloon-keepers will be arrested for selling liquor to minors when the children claim it is for their parents." "Broad is the road," and it it be not broad enough we will kindly widen it. It is our happy Californian way to offer every facility to the manufacture of common drunks, but it remained for the Marin supervisors to give us a "pointer" on how to do it. If a boy will get drunk he probably will lie; if he will lie he may get drunk. Happy combination of circumstances for the jag artists of the next decade! The Marin supervisors are entitled to great commendation from every person who does not care for the boys.

A Berlin cablegram says that "it is officially announced that Emperor William will insist upon an authoritative denial by the British government of the alleged falsehoods of the London press." We do not speak officially (our last private instructions from the Kaiser probably having miscarried), but we are willing to speculate a back number subscription against a good cigar that William will do nothing of the kind. He may be willing to indorse the Boer government and assume any responsibility that such an indorsement involves, but he will not go out of his way to precipitate a war that might bring misfortune to Germany, and this would be the result of such a demand as the cablegram mentions. We suspect that the report was calculated to be read—and nothing more.

The San Francisco *Call* publishes the "family arms of San Francisco people." That they are a rank fraud is suggested by the fact that there is not a codfish rampant or couchant among them. Take them as they average, they are a meanspirited and shoddy lot. These American parades of coats-of-arms [illegible] could they be otherwise when heraldry is in direct antagonism to the republican spirit? As seen here, it is the tribute that counterfeit Americanism pays to the gewgaws of monarchy. It is a desertion of a higher for a lower type of government because the latter is clad in tinsel. It is an indication of a vulgar and common mind. The San Franciscans may keep their coats-of-arms, although as American citizens they should scorn to do it. The never-painted escutcheon of a strong manhood will do for a higher type of men.

In its last issue the Merced *Express* attacks Dr. C. H. Castle of that town for his "unenterprising spirit." Dr. Castle needs no defense from this quarter. He is a man with the brains to recognize a principle and the conscience to uphold it at any sacrifice. In a controversy with him the *Express* will be outclassed. But, just the same, the writer desires to say for his friend that if there is anything he is not, it is unenterprising. The (the Doctor) has given of his valuable time, his energy and his good brain for the betterment of the people of Merced county. To this end he has sacrificed money and the professional labor which represents money. Such a man is not unenterprising, even if he has the temerity to differ in opinion with the editor of the *Express*. On the contrary, he is a helpful man in the community. Castle may err, as the rest of us do, but he is a right good citizen.

"AN ODE TO A DYING CALF."

I did not see last Sunday's *Examiner*, so I missed the felicity of reading the "Prattle" of my friend Bierce. The Bakersfield *Californian*, however, says that he referred to me as the author of "An Ode to a Dying Calf." It says, further, that "the news that Ambrose is at last dying will be hailed with joy by thousands." Probably it will, yet Bierce is a great man—great in prescience. This could not be more clearly indicated than by the fact that I had not yet written my ode to a dying calf at the time his prattle was published. I had merely thought of doing so. It was an uncanny genius that foresaw the deed while it was still germinating in my mind. But Bierce's words shall be true. Here is the ode to a dying calf:

He dies, this Bierceian calf whose twisted blat
(Like a sprained lockjaw talking through a hat)
Has half aroused and half amazed the crowd.
Bodies; oblivion wraps him in its shroud,
And I alone will shed a tear for him
Whose life burned bright ere it grew strangely dim.
Touched by the vapors from the noxious brain
Of one who was half genius, half insane.

Half genius, he. This calf could sound a ha-ha
That made the wondering prophecy, "Aha!
He runs an octave with apparent ease."
When he took aunt all lesser calves would sneeze.
Yet, half insane, he nosed the bucket o'er
That held the milk of power to goodly store,
And used his strength, through lack of bovine sense,
To kick at sunbeams on the barnyard fence.

Poor Bierceian calf, thine is a sorry fate;
To know, almost, that nature made thee great;
To half clutch might, yet feel it is to sway;
To hear sire's Truth, refusing to obey;
To see the stars, and potter in the dust;
To know great hopes, and see them turn to must.
A sorry fate! For humbler folk there's cheer:
If we must crawl, our falls are not so sheer.

Late information indicates that Rev. Dr. C. O Brown will not escape with the velvet-cushioned "investigation" which he sought. The committee at latest accounts was determined that he should stand church trial, and that it should be public and immediate. Why should it not be? Heaven forbid that any man should wish to do the clergyman an injustice, and he should, and doubtless will, be given every opportunity to defend himself. But, on the other hand, justice should be done to the people to whom this man pretends to be a moral guide, and when the case is over there should be no possibility of a claim that he was whitewashed. The circumstances are sufficiently against him. He has paid blackmail, not once, but two or more times, and honorable men are not given to doing that. He seems, too, to possess a strange fascination or attraction of some sort for women of questionable character. All these suspicious circumstances he may be able to explain entirely away, and he should be given every opportunity to do so. It is unnecessary and would be unjust to judge him in advance of his trial, but the church owes it to itself to prevent any possibility of the old cry of "Whitewash."

A WHISPER FROM THE THRONE.

"Ingratitude, thy name is Morg—John G."

"Yes, sire."

"This J. P. Morgan—he of the Wall Street bankers who have the government at their mercy—hast thou his letter seen to his fellow conspir—that is, to the other potentates of Wall street?"

"Yes, sire."

"He says that I—that he was invited to Washington to a conference concerning bonds."

"Even so, Most Pus—Most Potent."

"And I said in my letter to Caffery—hast thou read it, John G.?"

"It was a corker, sire."

"It did cork exceeding well. I said in it that nobody had been invited to Washington to a conference concerning bonds."

"Thou didst, me sovereign."

"John G."

"Yes, sire."

"Meseems that some one did lie i' his teeth."

"So the chattering people say, melud."

"Hah! Then the varlots mutter?"

"They do, Gold-Plated Sun of the Morning."

"They say that Me or Morgan lies?"

"Yes, sire."

"How stand they on the question?"

"Democrats, Republicans and Populists combine in asserting that thou—that—I cannot speak the words."

"That I lied?"

"I prostrate myself and make obeis—"

"Enough, vassal! That I lied?"

"Yes, sire."

"Who, then, doth say that Morgan lied?"

"The Cleveland party, Revered, which holdeth the federal offices."

"John G."

"Yes, sire."

"This muttering must be allayed."

"As how, for instance?"

"See thou that a committee is appointed anon."

"For what, Star of the Occident?"

"Fool! To ascertain which one of us lied. I, even I, am curious to know."

"It shall be done."

"And, John G."

"Whitewash and a brush were not amiss."

"They shall be present."

"And, John G."

"Keep the pail and brush for the—the—"

"For the—the—what?"

"For the national Democratic convention."

"It shall be done."

"Then what will you take in yours?"

A.J.W.

FRESNO VICTORIOUS.

Result of the Baseball Game at Porterville.

The baseball game between the Fresno and Porterville teams at the latter place on Sunday resulted in a victory for the Fresno boys, the score being 23 to 3.

From the start the Fresnos showed their superiority. The Portervilles played bravely, but they were outclassed.

The Fresno boys returned home on yesterday morning's train. They are loud in praise of their royal treatment at the hands of Porterville. The Fresno team consisted of Frank Chance, Pete Donahoo, William Baker, Frank Homan, Bert Cardwell, Rod Waggoner, Bert Hayes, Hermie Gilbert and M. Benas.

The Tramboree Club, which consists of Fred Hayes, True Lippincott, George Gilbert and Dr. Brewer went to Porterville with the team. By request the boys gave a concert on Sunday evening.

On Saturday evening the Fresno boys were entertained at the home of S. J. R. Gilbert, formerly of this city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Sally Mitchell to Robert W Williams, w½ of nw¼, sec 27, t 11, r 21; $300.

Mary Marshall and E H Wilson to M Theo Kearney, lots 1 to 5, 105, 106, e½ of 107, e½ of 124, sec 9, t 14, r 19; $10.

Robert Balfour et al to J Joy Nostell, lots 126 to 135, Fruitvale estate; $5.

E Bielefeldt and wife to D R Erlinger, lots 29 and 30, blk 178, Sanger Heights; $50.

Martin Jensen et al to Christian P Jensen, lots 17 and 18 and n½ of lot 14, blk B, Elm Grove tract; $5.

United States to George Kerr, se¼, sec 28, t 13, r 19.

F D Watkins and wife to Henry Miller, nw¼, sec 19, t 14, r 18; $10.

J W Fulton to J M Cobb, w½ of ne¼, se¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of ne¼, sec 9, t 12, r 21; $85.

County of Fresno to Trustees of Fresno Lodge, No. 176, Knights of Pythias, n½ of lot 13, Mountain View cemetery; $25.

Robert Balfour et al to J M Shannon, lots 5 and 6, and portion of lots 1 to 4, blk 90, Fresno; $95.

John L Hudson and wife to E W Risley, lots 3 and 4, blk 4, Villa Homestead tract; $10.

Mary Carey to Algernon Carey, lot 50, Fresno colony; $10.

Charles W Bolles to W A Fountain, lots 31 to 50, blk 2, lots 9 to 20, 41, 42 and 47, blk 3, Palmetto tract, Selma; $10.

D A and Pollie Stocking to Bryant School District, lot in blk 13, Dos Palos; $1.

Jay Scott, sheriff, to T C White, lots 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, blks 6, lots 1 to 6, blk 5, lots 1 and 2, blk 1, and lots 3, 4 and 5, blk 3, Concord add, Kingsburg; $1000.

James G Vaughet to Alex Goldstein et al, lots 10 and 11, blk 144, Fresno; $10.

BORN.

MAGGETTI—Near Fresno, January 14, 1896, to the wife of Peter Maggetti, a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN—January 18, 1896, to the wife of D E. McLaughlin, a daughter.

PITTS—In this city, January 15, 1896, to the wife of William F. Pitts, a son.

CLARK—In Alameda, January 16, 1896, to the wife of Edward H. Clark, a son.

SCRIBNER—In Fresno, January 15, 1896, to the wife of Othello Scribner, a son.

DIED.

LUCHSINGER—At Brentwood, Contra Costa county, January 17, 1896, Mrs. F. M. Luchsinger, daughter of Dougal Baird of Washington colony, aged 39 years, 2 months and 16 days.

SMITZ—In this city, January 20, 1896, Cecil Smutz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Smutz, aged 6 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral Wednesday at 2 o'clock from the K street Methodist church.

L. L. Cory and J. M. Cory returned on last evening's train from San Jose, where they went to attend the funeral of Dr. Benjamin Cory, father of L. L. Cory and brother of J. M. Cory.

FIGHTING DEATH.

An Occupation that Everybody Should be Engaged in all the Time.

Few people realize how much we can do in warding off that grim monster, death. Our days are not "numbered"—we cannot determine the number ourselves, but we can aid or subtract from it.

We are continually though unconsciously doing things that shorten our life by hours —days—years.

We work too long, too hard; we eat food unsuited to us, too much or not enough; we overwork certain muscles, limbs, senses or faculties, while others remain unused and undeveloped; we expose ourselves to excessive heat or cold; to impure air; we squander our vitality.

True, with most people these things are the necessary consequences of the struggle for existence. It is to the millions who cannot continually think of their health that this is addressed; it is to them that Peruvian Bitters is recommended.

With them Peruvian Bitters is to the body what oil is to machinery; it keeps the entire system so toned that it works with the least possible friction and waste of vitality, with greatest power of resistance to the germs of disease. Peruvian Bitters is an infallible tonic, which, when vitality has been reduced by poor digestion, overwork, sickness, trouble—puts the various functions in such normal condition that nature, unhampered, soon restores wasted tissues, vigor and energy.

Mack & Co., San Francisco. All druggists and dealers.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

A Brief Dissertation on the Laws.

THE RIGHTS OF WIVES IN COURT

Injustice Pointed Out—The Husband's Greater Liberties—Authorities Quoted.

From Sunday's Daily.

According to a decision lately rendered by Justice Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, wives in that state are legally responsible for their husbands' debts and the support of the family. A number of brewery owners have been awaiting the outcome of the trial in Justice Brown's court, and they said after they had heard of the decision, that they would at once begin suits against the wives of their many debtors who had contracted debts and refused to pay them.

A man may limit his liability for his wife's debts to necessaries. In this state the wife can claim none of the proceeds of the sale of community property. She has no legal control over community property during the life of her husband. She cannot will any part of it at death, neither can she lawfully dispose of anything which she has earned since marriage. The husband can dispose of all community property while alive, can will away half at death, and the whole is subject to his debts and probate expenses. The husband's death puts her into probate court. She is powerless. But her death has no effect upon community property.

A husband may spend all that both earn, or make debts binding on community property; a wife can make no debts on common property, though she may have earned it all. She cannot legally sell a horse or a cow, though she may have earned them, or will one cent to her children. It may be drunk up or gambled away. She has no redress. Her earnings, her clothes, her baby, her person are his and he is to supply clothes and food at his own discretion. He may choose any reasonable place or mode of living, and the wife must conform thereto, so says section 156 of the civil code. Section 157 says: "Community property is not liable for the contracts of the wife unless secured by a pledge executed by the husband."

Single women have the same property rights as men, so have wives over their "separate estate," which must have been theirs at marriage, or have been acquired by gift, devise or decent, but they must be careful to keep it "separate," for unless "specified," property is assumed to be "community" and the husband can easily appropriate it.

In California the law gives neither husband nor wife "dower or courtesy;" neither is obliged to give separate property to the other at death, and labor on the other's separate property gives no claim except for service. Either is obliged to support the other from separate property if the other is incapable of self-support and there is no community property.

Section 156 says "the husband is the head of the family," and "the father of a legitimate, unmarried, minor child is entitled to its custody, services and earnings." If a child is not legitimate the mother can have the custody, care and earnings of such children and there will be no trouble or dispute about it on the part of the father, as there is no law to give him an illegitimate child. What a grand and all-wise law that is which gives an illegitimate child one parent and also provides a punishment for her if she deserts it!

The age of consent in California is 14 years; stealing domestic animals worth over $50 is grand larceny, a state prison offense, and beating a wife or keeping a house of ill fame is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine out of common property. "Rebranding a pig to prevent identification is punishable by state prison not less than one or more than five years." He who rebrands your pig and he who abducts your daughter for prostitution may occupy adjoining cells in state prison for the same time, and both may be discharged from state prison a little before the stated time, that they may not be disfranchised, but be able to make laws for your daughters, wives and mothers.

Justice Brown says: "I based my decision on similar decisions rendered under similar laws in Iowa, Illinois and California."

When the men of Utah, under the recent enabling act, elected a convention to form a state constitution, woman suffrage was restored by an overwhelming majority. All four parties had previously declared in its favor in their state conventions. "There is no instance on record where woman suffrage, once conceded, has ever been repealed by the voters."

In Massachusetts a married woman is now an independent person from her husband; she has a right to employ her time in earning money on her separate account; all she need do is to record a certificate of the fact. She does not have to give a lawyer $50 to become "sole trader."

When a woman, in San Francisco or anywhere else, gets up in public and declares "if women vote" it will bring discord into the family, I think they had better post themselves a little before they try to instruct others.

We have one state where women have been voting for twenty-five years, and in that state there are only one-third as many divorces according to the population as in any other state in the Union.

I never knew of a divorce without discord. As for two heads to a family, there never was and never will be a well regulated family without two heads.

My brain power may be very small,
No matter, it is mine,
And from the hand of Nature's God
I caught the spark divine.
And be the talents one or ten
Committed to my care,
He only asks that worthily
I use and prize my share.

And, brother man, with heavier brain
And foot of mightier weight,
And more capacious stomach, too,
Than that which feeds your mate,
You represent just one, no more,
And reason makes it plain
That he who claims and stands for two
Shows more of cheek than brain.

The superior court of South Dakota, holds that a wife although living with her husband, is sometimes the head of the family, when from infirmity, misfortune, or dissipation, he is no longer able to provide for the family or himself and the responsibility is shifted to the shoulders of the wife. It is clear that the intention of the statute was to protect the family.

PRESIDING ELDER MILLER.

He Preaches in Fresno and in Selma.

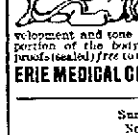
Sunday was a great day at the K street Methodist church. The presiding elder, Dr. T. C. Miller, preached a profound and interesting sermon in the morning, after which the communion was served to a large number. In the evening Dr. Miller went to Selma and, despite the bad weather and muddy roads and streets, a well-filled house greeted him.

He preached earnestly on the theme of "The Secret of a Happy Life." At the close of the sermon five persons came forward to unite with the church. The presiding elder found the church prosperous in all departments of its work, and went away well pleased with his inspection of Methodism in Fresno.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Summons.

No 6540.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Joan Yudahuru, delinquent purchaser of the following described State lands: Location No. 5803. All of section 16, t 15 s, r 11 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Joan Yudahuru, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 5803. All of section 16, t 15 s, r 11 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclus

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Important Legislation Suggested

CONCERNING PUBLIC LANDS

Remove the Limitation of Time Within Which Unlawful Grants May be Annulled.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The President today sent the following to congress:

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1896.—To Congress: I desire to invite attention to the necessity for prompt legislation in order to remove the limitation of the time within which suits may be brought by the government to annul unlawful or unauthorized grants of public lands.

By the act of March 3, 1887, the secretary of the interior is directed to adjust each of the railroad land grants which may be unadjusted; and it is provided if it shall appear, upon the completion of such adjustment, or sooner, that the lands have been from any cause erroneously certified or patented by the United States for the use of a company claiming under any of said grants, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to demand a re-conveyance of the title to all lands so erroneously certified or patented; and on failure of the company to make such re-conveyance within ninety days, the attorney general is required to institute and prosecute, in the proper courts, necessary proceedings to restore the title to said land to the United States.

The demands under this act have been numerous, and in some cases have resulted in the reinvestment of titles to the lands in the United States upon demand, but in most cases the demand has been refused and suits have been necessary.

The work of adjustment has been unavoidably slow. The said act makes provision for the reinstatement of entries erroneously cancelled on account of railroad withdrawals, and upon certain conditions provided for the confirmation of titles derived by purchase from the companies of land shown to be excepted from the grants. It contemplates a disposition of every tract described by the granting act, and an inspection of each tract certified or patented to the company, within such limit, to determine whether such certification or patenting was proper, the listing of these tracts shown to be erroneously certified and the determination for which tracts lost to the grant indemnity is to be allowed.

It is necessary in making such an adjustment that all questions of certifying claims, either between settlers and the roads, or between the two roads, the grants for which conflict or overlap, be finally disposed of, so that a proper disposition of the land can be shown in the adjustment. While adjustments have proceeded with the utmost rapidity consistent with a due regard for the rights of the settlers of the United States, and of the railroad companies, and while to this end the force of adjusters has been largely augmented in the general land office, many of the grants yet remain unadjusted.

In some of the grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of surveys up to the present time made the completion of the work impossible.

Decisions rendered by the interior department in numerous conflicts have been carried into the courts. The construction of the interior department has generally been sustained when final determination has been reached, but many of the cases are still pending, not yet having been decided. Some of these cases, while involving immediately the title to only one particular tract, when decided furnish a rule of construction to control the disposition of title to thousands of acres of other lands in the same situation. Until the courts pass upon these questions, final adjustment cannot be made.

By section 8 of the act of March 4, 1891, it is expressly enacted that suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patents therefore issued, shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act.

The period of five years will expire on March 3, 1896. Of course, suits by the United States to secure the cancellation of a patent in this class of cases after that date would be ineffective. Indeed it is now too late to institute proceedings looking to any such suit, inasmuch as the demand must be filed on the company and thereafter ninety days is allowed for compliance or refusal in accordance with the act of March 3, 1887.

Before the expiration of this period the statute would bar the right of recovery by the government and the benefits of anticipated favorable decisions of the courts would be lost so far as they might determine the character and disposition of grants similar to those indirectly involved in similar cases.

It will be readily seen that if this act of limitation is to remain on the statute books, the portion of the adjustment act referred to will be rendered null. Indeed, there would be but little use in continuing the adjustment of many of the land grants, inasmuch as ascertained rights of the United States, or of settlers could not be enforced by law.

The early adjudications of the department construed the grants with a degree of liberality towards the grantees, which later decisions of the court and of the department have not sustained. It seems clear that the further progress of adjustment will develope facts and transactions in connection with these land grants which ought to be subjected to legal examination and scrutiny before they are allowed to become informal and conclusive.

The government should not be prevented from going into the courts to right wrongs perpetrated by its agents or any other parties, and by which much of the public domain may be diverted from the people.

In these circumstances it seems to me that the act of 1891 should be so amended as not to apply to suits brought to recover title to lands certified or patented on account of railroad or other grants. And I especially urge upon congress speedy action to the end suggested, so that adjustment of these grants may proceed without the interposition of a bar, through lack of time, against the right of recovery by the government in proper cases.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Natural Gas.

SACRAMENTO, January 17.—There is a prospect that Sacramento will shortly present for the edification of the visitor a rushing natural gas well. The well boring plant is in place ready for operation. The sinking of the well will be started in a few days. The proprietors of the enterprise are confident that they will strike gas at a nearer depth than it was struck at Stockton, where the wells have proved very successful.

Officers in Pursuit of Robbers.

UKIAH, January 17.—Officer J. M. Standley was painfully wounded this afternoon while attempting the capture of a man supposed to be a stage robber. Standley ordered the man to throw up his hands but instead of complying the robber pulled a gun and fired two shots. One of the bullets struck Standley in the left leg.

Sheriff Johnston and Detective Thacker are in the immediate vicinity of the shooting and a large number of citizens have armed themselves and gone in pursuit of the robbers.

MORE CROOKEDNESS.

Defalcations of Ex-Teller Witland Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Discoveries of crookedness in the old management of the Grangers' bank continue to be made. The new directors had believed that $11,800 was the total amount of the defalcation of William Witland, the ex-teller, who fled from this city a short time ago, and has not yet been found.

They were startled today, however, when told by the expert accountant who is working upon the books that he had found another defalcation of Witland, amounting to $2000. F. W. Longe, a director of the bank, confirmed the news of this discovery this afternoon, and stated that it would not surprise him if still larger sums were found to have been made away with by the ex-teller.

The total amount of Witland's stealings thus far known is about $14,000. His whereabouts is still unknown. The Grangers' bank is making no effort to find him, and it is probable that some of those connected with the old management do not care to have him turn up, as he might shed too much light on affairs.

It is said that the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which was on Witland's bond for $10,000, is aware of his present location and is trying to effect a settlement with the defaulting teller.

Four Inches of Rain.

YUBA CITY, January 17.—The precipitation of the storm is now over four inches, making for the season ten inches. The warm rain has brought down considerable snow water, and the river here registers eighteen and one-half feet, being only two feet below high water mark. Fifteen miles above this place near Gridley the river is overflowing the banks and the water is covering some of the farms. All the levees in this vicinity are in good condition and no danger is feared.

TO PROTECT NAVIGATION

PROTEST BY THE ANTI-DEBRIS ASSOCIATION

Against the Passage of Any Bill by Congress in Aid of Hydraulic Mining.

SACRAMENTO, January 17.—The Anti-debris Association has sent a long protest to the members of congress against the passage of any bills by congress aiding in the resumption of hydraulic mining through appropriations from the general government. The association at considerable length goes on to show the great devastation by mining to the rich lands along the Sacramento river and that it has almost entirely destroyed the navigation of that stream by deep draft vessels in the summer months, and at times even to the lightest draft vessels.

The association also calls attention to the decrees of the courts which recognize the evils of hydraulic mining and to the vast sums that have been spent by people of the Sacramento valley in battling for the enforcement of these decrees. Beaten on every hand through the courts, the miners now appeal to congress to legitimize that which the courts have condemned. The government, further says the association, is committed to the preservation of the navigation of the state. Hydraulic mining is a menace to that navigability. Hydraulic mining is a private business and the government has no right to aid a private business.

Hydraulic mining is now aided by congress under the Caminetti act, which provides an act with a penalty of $5000 and an imprisonment of one year for its violation. The hydraulic miners now want congress to amend the act, and make the maximum penalty $500, taking away from the courts the power to imprison.

The association declares this to be a breach of faith by the hydraulic miners. The present law was procured at their instance. If they have any intention to obey it, they should be only too glad to have a sufficient penalty imposed to deter others who propose to violate it. The fine of $500 would be a mere pagatelle to the hydraulic miners, who could violate the law every working month and afford to pay the penalty. If the government proposes to spend public money to aid hydraulic mining, it will commit the government to the expenditure of millions upon millions, for the erection of one dam alone would cost an enormous sum. The amount now asked for by the miners, though not very large, is only a drop in the bucket to what they will ask for and what will be required to carry out their plans if undertaken by the government.

The hydraulic miners now can erect dams, and if they can restrain the debris without injuring the people below, they can work with impunity. They desire, however, to force the government to pay what they ought to pay for themselves. This would establish a precedent whereby any man in any other business could call upon the government for aid. The government is asked to pay these enormous sums for restraining works, which, at best, are purely experimental.

Government engineers have so declared and have stated that as such dams would be entirely in the interest of the miners, the cost therefor should be borne by the individual interested.

Eight dams indorsed by the California debris commission have broken and deposited their debris into the rivers. In the case of Woolruff vs. North Bloomfield it was decided that any attempt by legislation to impair the navigability of rivers or injure the rights of land owners would be unconstitutional.

The legislation asked for by the miners is not demanded nor desired by the people of California. It is desired only by the miners and those who are directly interested in them. The hydraulic miners form but a small proportion of the population of California. This class of business is carried on principally by corporations, many of whom are formed in foreign countries.

RAINFALL AT STOCKTON.

Ten Inches Less Than at This Time Last Season.

STOCKTON, January 17.—The strong southeast wind which has been blowing here for some time brought a heavy rainfall last night and today, measuring up to 6 o'clock this evening eighty-hundredths of an inch, making for the storm 1.34 inches of rain, and for the season 4.89 inches, as against 14.80 inches at this time last year. The rainfall has been heavy in the mountains, but the streams do not show a rush of water and the stages made the usual time coming from Milton. The streams here have risen but little and are so low that the steamers find difficulty in making their trips. Rain is falling fast tonight, but the storm is in showers. The wind is still strong from the southeast, the rain quarter.

The Bear's Officers Cleared.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—The findings of the court of inquiry in the cases of Lieutenant Daniels and Engineer Dorry of the revenue cutter Bear have reached this city from the treasury department at Washington. The officers are cleared of the charges brought against them, which are said to have been merely newspaper gossip. There were some members of the Bear's crew who had grievances against the officers in question, but the charges they preferred were not specific, therefore the court found that there were not any grounds for suspension.

TRANSVAAL MATTERS

Resolved to Maintain Independence.

PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED

The Government Will Resist Any Form of Foreign Protection From Any Quarter.

PRETORIA, January 17.—It is officially stated here that Dr. Jameson and the others who are in prison will be released unconditionally by the Transvaal government and that the Uitlanders in due course of time will be enabled to make their demands clearly unconditional. It is added, however, that the government and the burghers will resist any form of foreign protection, either on the part of Great Britain or any other country. They are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of the republic and the grievance of the people of Rand will be settled when the present excitement has abated. It is also stated to be quite untrue that President Kruger was aware of Dr. Jameson's intention to invade the Transvaal territory. On the contrary, the President, after being told that he had crossed the border, said: "Don't tell me that Englishmen would do that. Whatever may be said of them, they are open and brave and would not make a cowardly, unprovoked attack upon us."

President Kruger readily accepted the assistance of Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, in bringing about a settlement of the disturbances, and they parted cordially.

The trial of the members of the reform committee of Johannesburg who are now in custody will begin next week.

LONDON, January 17.—A Cape Town dispatch to the *Times* says: Dr. Jameson's men are now being handed over to a military escort at the national border. Each man signs a declaration promising to proceed to England as a prisoner and not to raise any question respecting his legal custody en route, nor to attempt to escape.

All the morning papers this morning published the report which was cabled to the Associated Press, that the flying squadron will go to Bermuda. An official confirmation of this report is probable.

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Dale, in command of the squadron, will receive final and definite instructions when the complete squadron assembles at Berehaven.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Its Validity to be Tested in the Los Angeles Court.

LOS ANGELES, January 17.—The validity of the new primary election law passed by the last legislature is to be tested at once. Today Martin C. Marsh, a taxpayer of this county, appeared at the county clerk's office and filed the necessary papers enjoining the supervisors from proceeding further toward carrying out the new law until the matter has been passed upon judicially.

The matter will come up in the superior court Monday, when it is believed that the cases involved can be passed upon in their entirety.

It is the opinion of the district attorney and his deputies that the law is unconstitutional, and while the supervisors have not expressed any opinion on the legal aspect of the law, they know that it is expensive, and are not inclined since it will prove satisfactory in practical operation.

MORE TESTIMONY READ

IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC INJUNCTION SUIT.

Evidence of Witnesses Before the Congressional Commission of 1888 Submitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—In the railroad injunction suit on trial in the United States circuit court, the reading of testimony taken by the congressional commission of 1888 was resumed today.

The proceedings began with the reading of the evidence of the late A. A. Cohen, formerly connected with the railroad company. Most of his testimony related to his knowledge of the difficulties under which the builders of the overland road labored in carrying forward their project.

When asked by the commission if it would not be wise for the government to foreclose its mortgages he replied that the Central Pacific system was not worth the amount of the mortgages held by the government.

Evidence given before the commission by W. H. Mills of the railroad land department was also read, much of this relating to the grants made to the road and the difficulty encountered by the company in endeavoring to realize on them. In his evidence he took occasion to deny that the railroad managers had purposely delayed taking out patents and perfecting their title to much of the land included in the grants in order to avoid paying taxes upon it. Mr. Mills explained that the company had had continual ground for complaint against the government because of the dilatoriness of its agents in forwarding the work of giving title to the railroad lands, the result of the delay so caused meaning great loss to the company. The actual pecuniary loss to the company so caused through the dilatoriness of the government agents would have paid many times over all the taxes which could have been levied upon the grant lands up to the time of the final issuing of the patents.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Fifteen Passengers Injured in a Collision.

VICTOR, Colo., January 17.—A frightful accident occurred on the Midland Terminal Railroad. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs, and was just above the city limits of Victor. Fifteen passengers were injured, six seriously, one or two of whom will probably die.

The 4.20 p.m. train for Colorado Springs was backing out of the main track onto the switch and reached a point on the main track in the cut, when it was met by an empty runaway box car which broke loose near Independence station, about three-quarters of a mile above where the collision occurred. It struck the first coach of the passenger train with terrific force, and threw the latter from the track. Both box car and coach were telescoped for about fifteen feet.

"Sweet Pea" Girl Wants a Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Mrs. Rose Bowers, the "sweet pea" girl who achieved notoriety during the Durrant trial by her noticeable attentions to the celebrated criminal, has tired of married life and wants a divorce from her husband. She alleges non-support as grounds for divorce.

Grass is growing nicely.

CAMPOS SUPERSEDED

Resigns His Command to General Marin.

ANXIETY OVER THE SITUATION

Business Paralyzed in Havana. Very Little News From the Front.

MADRID, January 17.—The cabinet has unanimously decided to supersede Captain General Martinez de Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderius, owing to differences which exist between them and the political parties in Cuba.

General Marin and General Pando, who are in command of Spanish troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, will replace Generals Campos and Arderius temporarily.

When the Spanish government was organizing its forces to oppose the Cuban insurrection last year, General Polivaja was elated by rumor for the position of Captain General of the Spanish forces in Cuba to succeed General Callea, it being doubtful at that time whether Campos would be willing to undertake the task. But his success as a pacificator in the former insurrection led to the selection of Campos and a reliance upon the more conciliatory policy which he avowed himself to pursue towards the Cubans, with the hope of winning them to peace.

Polivaja, according to all reports, is of a very different character. He is commandant of the Sixth Army corps and has not been without experience in Cuba, where his name seems to be hated and feared by the insurgents. It has been claimed by the Cubans when previous rumors of Polivaja's appointment to succeed Campos had been circulated, that his appointment would drive many residents of the island into the insurgent ranks, who had hitherto refrained from joining owing to the confidence that Campos would adhere strictly to all the rules of warfare in his operations against the insurgents.

CAMPOS DOES NOT COMPLAIN.

Publicly Resigns His Command to General Marin.

HAVANA, January 17.—Captain General Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command today to General Marin. The ceremony took place in the great salon of the captain general's palace. There were present all the authorities of the city and the chief officers of the regular army.

General Campos made an address to the assembly, saying in part:

"To judge correctly of the course of recent events in the island we need more data than is known at present to the public. There were times when the public opinion seemed to think that I did not wish to subdue the enemy. At first sight there may have appeared to be some foundation for such an opinion, but I am inspired with the knowledge that I have conscientiously done my duty both during the civil war and during the past revolution.

"I have been unfortunate in many things and have not been sustained in my command.

"When I came to Havana from Matanzas I sought to avoid a public appearance, but all saw the reception accorded me, which I had not requested, because I am an enemy of public demonstrations.

"Nevertheless, for days after this, certain politicians were continually writing to Madrid requesting that I should be relieved.

"In consequence, two days since, I called a conference of the political leaders to hear what they should say. I then informed the government that owing to the serious and critical situation and actuated by serious and patriotic considerations, I should be obliged to them for the courtesy of release from my command.

"My request having been granted, I am pleased to deliver my command to General Marin, confident that he will do much to bring peace."

General Marin expressed high regard for General Campos and reiterated in the name of Cuba, of the army and of the nation, that they held him in greater respect than ever.

General Campos passed around the circle of those present, speaking personally with each and bidding each farewell.

The captain general, looking over the situation with a friend last evening, is reported to have said:

"I have done the best I could under the circumstances and nobody but myself has a full knowledge of the difficulties I have labored under. Had I been successful I would have nothing but praise. I have been unsuccessful and there is nothing but blame. This is the way of the world, and I do not complain."

The anxiety felt over the situation today paralyzes business so that many commercial houses closed their doors long before the usual hour. Groups of people gathered on the streets discussing the situation, but were quickly dispersed by the police or military authorities on the ground that they were violating orders by congregating in public thoroughfares. Everything possible is being done to keep the city quiet.

There was very little news from the front today, the only item worth recording up to 1 o'clock being that the insurgents had burned the railroad station at Duran. It was also announced that the Spanish gunboat Maria Christine has fired upon insurgents at the village of Lafe and dispersed them. Otherwise there is little or nothing to be said except that the Spanish troops seem to be as far off as ever from cornering the insurgents, and that the latter are trying to keep up their movements around Havana with perfect immunity.

Although nothing definite has been reported from the second insurgent army advancing from the east, it is generally understood that this force is pushing steadily onward without any opposition to speak of, and that it is growing in numbers both in the night and by day.

The telegraph communication with the province of Pinar del Rio being interrupted, the position of the insurgent forces commanded by Antonio Marco and Nunez could not be positively ascertained. Gomez, however, was announced to be at Guiora Melena, south of this city.

Dr. Brown Was Absent.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Rev. Dr. Brown sent word to his congregation tonight that he was ill, and unable to attend the meeting which was to decide whether or not he should be investigated on account of the scandal connecting his name with that of Miss Overman. As the pastor was not present, no action was taken.

Anti-Lynching Bill Passed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 20.—The anti-lynching bill was passed in the house of representatives today. It provides that in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county wherein the lynching takes place shall be liable to exemplary damages in a sum not less than $2000, to be recovered in a competent court by the legal representatives of the person lynched.

Grain fields are taking on a green tint.

ST. LOUIS ONE AHEAD

She Secures the Populist Convention

WHICH WILL BE HELD JULY 22

At a Night Session of the Executive Committee the Place is Selected.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—After a session of two days the Populist national committee adjourned *sine die* this afternoon without having selected a place to hold the next national convention, which will be held on July 22d next, unless the date is changed by the executive committee.

The committee will probably select the place of meeting next Monday, but whatever decision it reaches may be changed when the report is received from the special committee appointed to visit Washington, D. C., January 22d, and confer with the bimetallic league as to the advisability of holding its national convention at the same time and place of the Populists.

The hearing of representatives of different cities working to secure the national convention was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning when the national committee assembled. D. M. Fulweiter of Arkansas spoke for Chicago. He was followed by Dr. H. Kyler, Eugene Smith and F. J. Schnette, representing the business men of Chicago. Schnotte intimated that at least $20,000 could be raised for the Populist cause if they were given sufficient time to collect it. E. L. Heisler and Joseph H. Schneider, who spoke for Kansas City, Kansas, said they were prepared to erect a tent 160 by 300 feet, sufficiently large to seat 20,000 people within a block of the court house. Harry Tracy, D. E. Leidy and Mayor Holland spoke in favor of Dallas. When they quit the committee went into executive session.

Mr. Snyder of Kansas, presented the following resolution, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted, almost unanimously, there being only three dissenting votes.

Resolved, That in line with the action of our friends of state meetings lately held by the People's Party in North Dakota, Illinois and Indiana, the members of the national committee in executive session at St. Louis, January 17th, desire to express their entire confidence in the wisdom, judgment and integrity of our chairman, Hon. H. E. Taubeneck; our secretary, J. H. Turner; our treasurer, Hon. H. McRauken, and each of the members of the executive committee in their conduct of the People's Party business and its representatives and urge and advise populists throughout the nation to immediately line up to the support of the executive committee with liberal contributions to sustain its work in the coming campaign.

At 1 o'clock a recess was taken.

When the committee reassembled at 2.30 p.m. the resolution referring the matter of selecting a place of meeting to the executive committee with instructions to act within ten days, came up and aroused much discussion. It was finally decided in the affirmative and the contesting cities were requested to present new propositions to the executive committee next Monday, when the matter will probably be settled. The national committee then adjourned *sine die*.

LATER.

A meeting of the executive committee was unexpectedly called tonight to consider some new propositions presented by the Business Men's League of St. Louis. After discussing them the committee decided to hold the national convention at St. Louis on July 22d.

EXCITEMENT ABATING.

ANTI-ENGLISH SPIRIT SURVIVES IN GERMANY.

Newspapers Believe the Transvaal Difficulty Will be Adjusted by Diplomacy.

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BERLIN, January 18.—The week has ended with one's thoughts directed to the imperial anniversary. The excitement caused by the Transvaal incident is gradually abating and the newspapers uniformly express the opinion that this difficulty will be adjusted by diplomacy, although there may be critical stages of the negotiations. The anti-English spirit, however, which was aroused by the invasion of the Boer republic, survives with full vigor, and it is significant with those in political circles who are in touch with the government have the idea that an anti-English policy will henceforth be followed by Germany, especially in colonial affairs.

A conservative leader discussing the recent complications says that in a conversation which he had with the Emperor the latter said he had put himself at the head of a United States European coalition against Great Britian and that the threat of the latter to abolish the zweibund (the so-called alliance between Russia and France) was laughable, since both of those countries stand closer to Germany today than Great Britain does to them.

Great Britain's interest in no part of the world, his Majesty is said to have continued, would tally with those of Russia and France. Besides, with the uncertain tenure of power on the part of English cabinets and the shifting of party control in England it would be foolish to effect a binding entente with that country.

This fact has been repeatedly assigned by the representatives of Great Britain, for her not joining the dreibund and it was further asserted the rule works both ways.

The indignation aroused in Germany by the statement published in the English newspapers that the Emperor wrote a sort of excuse of his recent attitude on the Transvaal situation to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, is easily imagined.

The German government newspapers have fully denied the statement during the last few days, although it is not denied that letters have passed between his majesty and the Queen; but a court official who is in daily communication with the Emperor, is authority for the assertion that his majesty's expressed regrets are not for having sent his memorable dispatch to President Kruger—it was for the manner in which it was received and commented upon in Great Britian.

No Choice Yet.

ANNAPOLIS, M. D., January 20.—The joint ballot today resulted as follows: Republican—Welling 20, Wescott 15, Mulliken 8, Goldsborough 22; Dixon 2, Mudd 1, Democrat—J. W. Smith 8, John B. Patterson 4.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—Wheat Steady; May $1.09¼.
Barley—Dull; May, 89½.
Corn—87½c.
Bran—$14 50.

Girls should remember that this is leapyear, and that time is precious.

SEEKING INFORMATION

The Venezuelan Commission at Work.

LETTER TO SECRETARY OLNEY

Great Britain and Venezuela Invited to Submit Evidence in Their Possession.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Venezuelan commission has invited the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to it all the evidence in their possession to further the work of the commission, to be represented before it by attorneys, and all of this with the reservation that such representation and appearance shall not be deemed an abandonment of any rights or position heretofore assumed, it has done this in order that the proceedings of the commission may not be said to be *ex parte*, that the truth may appear and that time may be saved in the inquiry with which the commission is charged. The invitation goes in the shape of a letter to Secretary Olney, who has made response saying that he has transmitted a copy of the commission's views to the two governments concerned. These facts came out after the meeting of the commission today, although the letter was drawn up and sent to the secretary of state at its last meeting, January 15th. The full text of the letter is as follows:

Office of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, Washington, January 15, 1896.

To Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to state that the commission appointed by the President of the United States to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, has organized by the election of Hon. David J. Brewer as its president, and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

In so doing it has, after careful consideration, concluded to address you on the question of securing, as far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the now pending boundary differences.

It must have suggested itself to you, as it has no doubt to the President, that this commission, authorized to ascertain and report the boundary line between two foreign nations, bears only a remote resemblance to those tribunals of international character of which we have had several examples in the past. They are constituted by or with the consent of the disputants themselves, and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce final judgment.

The questions at issue were presented by the advocates of the various interests, upon whose diligence and skill the tribunal might safely rely for all the data and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were, therefore, confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences, while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment nor by the nature of its duties, may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be discharged if it shall diligently and fairly seek to inform the executive office of certain facts touching a long extent of territory, in which the [illegible] Whatever may be the conclusions reached no territorial aggrandizement nor material gain in any form can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our government is the peaceful solution of the controversy between friendly nations; for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory, and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisition in our hemisphere on the part of any European state.

It has seemed proper to the commission under these circumstances to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they will see a way entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety to give the committee the aid that it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archieves or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will, and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

Any act of either government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed to be abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in the lawyers' phrase, each might be willing to act the part of an *amicus curiae* and to throw the light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be examined carefully, as the pending investigations are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the government of the United States to secure the desired information should fail of its purpose. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

DAVID J. BREWER, President.

The secretary's reply was short and formal, merely an acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter, and a statement that he had caused copies of it to be sent to the British and Venezuelan governments. It cannot be said that the commission is confident of a favorable response from both parties to the boundary controversy, although the courteous terms in which the suggestion is couched and the wide latitude of reservation permitted each party that may respond to the open spirit which characterizes the invitation, leads to the natural hope that it will be accepted.

Meanwhile the commission will proceed on the original line of inquiry, which promises to be a difficult task, trusting to the abridgement of the proceedings later by the production of evidence by both parties and the appearance of attorneys, when the proceedings may at once take on the form of a judicial trial, and the attainment of a conclusion be correspondingly hastened.

Today's meeting took place for the first time in the new quarters of the commission in the Baltimore Sun building on F street. The first business was the selection of officers, and first of these chosen was S. M. Prevost, who has earned a high reputation at the New York bar, and also in Washington. Mr. Prevost was named as secretary of the commission, and will be in daily attendance with the commission. Mr. Whitemore, of Ithaca, N. Y., was selected as one of the stenographers, and Walter Mouthrop of the District of Columbia was appointed as messenger.

A few other appointments will be made hereafter as the need for further help appears. It was ordered that the rooms of the commission be kept open every week day from 9 until 5 o'clock, and any person who has any suggestion to make will be accorded an opportunity to be heard, for at least one of the commission will undertake to be present, besides the secretary. Every Friday there will be a meeting of the full commission in order to transact routine business requiring the action of all the members.

The members will not be idle, for to each has been allotted a particular line of inquiry which he is expected to report upon to his fellow commissioners at intervals. For instance, Mr. White has been charged with the proposition of what may be likened to an abstract of title, Mr. Gilman has undertaken the preparation of all the maps and charts required and other members have been called upon to collect from the library of the department of state and the library of congress, all of the documents and historical maps bearing on the Venezuelan boundary. The effort will be to have these inquiries simultaneously and it is felt that much time will be saved.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

A Smashup in Kings County—Three Trainmen Injured.

HANFORD, January 17.—Freight train No. 21, G. W. Croy conductor, was wrecked at Remney Switch, near this city, at 10 o'clock last night. The train consisted of forty-five loaded cars, drawn by two engines, and the smashup was the greatest in the annals of railroading in this county. Fifteen cars and two engines were wrecked and several of the cars were literally torn to fragments. Fireman Kennedy was badly scalded, but not fatally. Engineer George Hutchinson had a leg fractured and Fireman George Hildebrant was slightly injured. It will take till Sunday to clear up the wreck.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—There was no cessation of the storm today, and the races at Ingleside were run in a driving rain. There were no special features, the program being made up from the poorer class of horses. Two favorites, three second choices and one outsider were the winners today. Attendance good; track very sloppy. Summaries:

Five and a half furlongs—Kamsin won, Wyoming 2, Mount McGregor II 3. Time, 1.15½.

One mile—Fred Gardner won, Ike L 2, Little Jimmie 3. Time 1.46 ¾.

Six furlongs—Hazard won, Ferris Hartman 2, Trappean 3. Time, 1.20.

One mile and a sixteenth—Ransom won, Tenacity 2, Dungurven 3. Time, 1.54½.

Six furlongs—May McCarthy won, Peaksniff 2, Uncertainty 3. Time, 1.20¾.

Six furlongs—Montalvo won, Realization 2, Boreas 3. Time, 1.18¾.

Good Rain at Hanford.

HANFORD, January 17.—A good rain is falling here, seventy-five hundredths of an inch for the storm. It will save a large area of grain already sown.

HAMMOND'S POSITION

LIKELY TO BE SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR YEARS.

Noticeable Difference of Treatment of British and American Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—General N. H. Harris today received a cable from Mrs. E. A. Wiltz of London, as follows: Hammond is in solitary confinement, a position most critical. Tho others are all right. A strong demand on the United States government in his behalf is necessary forthwith.

From a cablegram received by John Hays Hammond's friends here, it is [illegible] lic has some special grievance against Hammond. The following dispatch was received later by William Alvord, president of the Bank of California, from United States Senator Perkins, dated at Washington: "Our government is using every effort to protect Hammond, Main and other Americans in Johnesburg. I have submitted your telegram to Secretary Olney."

The latest cablegram from London, received in this city this afternoon, was from F. Conner of the firm of Conner & Grant, who formerly had an office on California street. The message read as follows:

LONDON, January 17, 1896.

General N. H. Harris, San Francisco—Following cable received from Conner, Johannesburg:

Use all possible influence in Washington in behalf of the American prisoners. My worst fears of their critical position now confirmed. Hammond is likely to be sentenced to several years' imprisonment. (Signed) E. A. WILTZIE.

Further telegrams have been sent from here asking that prompt notification of the latest action of the government in this matter be promptly telegraphed.

The greatest indignation is felt amongst Mr. Hammond's friends in view of the discrimination shown by the Boer government in the treatment of American and English prisoners. They say that the most prominent of the English offenders have been turned over to the custody of the English government, which stands in marked contrast to the manner in which the American prisoners are being handled.

One gentleman who is at work here in securing the intervention of the government in the case of Hammond and the other Americans, made the following statement:

"The treatment of the American prisoners in Johannesburg is a striking illustration of the way in which our government is regarded by foreigners.

"The English government promptly secured the custody of British offenders, but from present indications our countrymen, whose offenses are insignificant as compared with those of the Englishmen, are to be sentenced without even so much as the semblance of consultation with the American government."

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

Webster Bros. drug store, corner K and Mariposa streets. *

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists. *

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros., Druggists, corner K and Mariposa streets, Fresno. *

RAILROAD INCORPORATED.

Indications That Huntington is Interested.

LOS ANGELES, January 20.—Articles of [illegible] and Salt Lake Railroad Company were filed today in the county clerk's office. The company proposes to construct and maintain a standard gauge railroad from Needles, Cal., to Milford, Utah. Connection will be made at Beckwith with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, thence running northeasterly through the southern portion of the state of Nevada to Milford, 295 miles, where a junction will be made with the Union Pacific railway system. The company is capitalized at $7,000,000, divided into 7,000,000 shares at $1 each.

The trustees are William Carlson of San Diego; J. H. Clark, Butte, Mont.; J. M. Metcalf of Omaha, Neb.; A. B. Hotchkiss of Los Angeles and D. C. Reed of San Diego. Of the stock $1,000,000 is subscribed as follows: W. H. Carlson, trustee, 399,000 shares; Carlson for himself, 600 shares; C. W. Metcalf, Hotchkiss and Reed, 100 shares each. Frank H. Dixon, treasurer of the corporation, says that $700,000 has been paid into the corporation's treasury.

A. B. Hotchkiss, one of the trustees, said this morning that work on the new road would be commenced within six months.

Mr. Hotchkiss has been Southern Pacific attorney in this city for several years, which would indicate that C. P. Huntington may have an interest in the proposed road.

A Presbyterian church was organized last Sunday at Belmont hall with Rev. C. A. Munn as pastor.

Carl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell; 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by Webster Bros.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c Children love it. Sold by Webster Bros.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Webster Bros.

Catarrh.

E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have just completed the second bottle of your Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have had catarrh for years which affected my eyes, hearing and stomach. Frequently would have dull headache for days at a time. Since taking your remedy I have felt no disagreeable symptom.

Trusting you will publish this, as I want any one suffering from any of the above symptoms to be benefited. Kindly send me two more bottles by return express. [Signed]

MR. FREDERICK DE RICHMOND,
Seattle, Wash.

Every mail brings a new batch of testimonials for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

Delinquent Notice.

Office of the Collins Canal Company, 1152 J street, Fresno city, California.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the 6th day of December, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

NAME.	No. CERT.	No. SHRS.	AMT.
J. D. Collins	1	8	$8 00
J. D. Collins	2	8	8 00
J. D. Collins	3	8	8 00
J. D. Collins	4	8	8 00
J. D. Collins	5	8	8 00
Theodore Araisup	51	2	2 00
B. Bunnell	10	8	8 00
J. R. Pollard	36	6

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

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Daily Republican, six months, by mail..... 3 00

OUTRAGEOUS" PAMPHLETS.

Of all the absurd cries with which the railroad organs have at various times attempted to beguile the public, perhaps none were more absurd than this that congress now is being "bombarded" with outrageous literature in the hope of defeating a funding bill. The documents with which congress has been "bombarded" in this connection are three in number. One is a memorial from the people of California against a funding bill. Surely it cannot be considered outrageous or incendiary.

Another contains extracts from the letters of Huntington to Colton, wherein the magnate announces the glorious all-that-the-traffic-will-bear principle and divulges some other secrets concerning the methods of the Southern Pacific Company. The letters are genuine and have been received as such in court, and they strikingly indicate the kind of business methods from which the people of California now ask to be freed. They constitute a painful exhibit for C. P. Huntington, but they are very essential to give congress an idea of the manner of man with whom it now is dealing. They are outrageous, but only so because they demonstrate how outrageously California has been treated.

In like manner—and in none other—is the third document outrageous. It contains extracts from the report of the United States Pacific Railway Commission of 1887. This commission, of which Pattison of Pennsylvania was chairman, was appointed to investigate the scandals connected with the construction of the Pacific railroads. It labored faithfully, secured its evidence from railway potentates and others, and, on the strength of that evidence, made a report to congress which left a mantle of reproach on every congress that since has left the matter *in statu quo*. In brief, the report declared that California railroad magnates had secured millions of dollars by perjury and robbery. We use the words advisedly; the report announced that vast sums had been secured in precisely this manner. It is small wonder that the journals of the Southern Pacific Company claim to see outrage in the publication of the trenchant parts of the report in which their masters are thus arraigned, but we submit again that they were essential to a full understanding by congress of the corporation with which it now is asked to deal.

This is the sum total of these incendiary publications. They show plainly enough that congressmen have heretofore been bribed, but they in no way suggest that men now in congress will be so. No honest congressman should object to them. On the contrary, he should be grateful for the insight into the character and methods of the parties with whom he deals, which they give him.

Every honest citizen of California has cause to be grateful that these pamphlets are before congress. They remove from every congressman the last possibility of a plea, in the event that the bill passes, that he did not understand the character of the corporation for whose measure he voted and the species of serfdom to which he was consigning the people of the west. In brief, it places the senate and house in a position where they must make a direct choice between indorsing and disconntenancing knavery. If they will do the former in any event, they cannot do it ignorantly.

The documents are all right. They are outrageous, of course, but only because they do with outrageous facts.

THEN AND NOW.

The New York *World* calls attention to the difference between the method of dealing with the gold speculators by the Cleveland administration of 1893-7 and the method of the Cleveland administration of 1885-9. It seems that the speculators tried the same game with the first administration which they are now working so successfully. Daniel Manning was the secretary of the treasury. He went down to New York, saw the speculators, and the following conversation took place. Said Mr. Manning:

"Gentlemen, the treasury is willing to furnish gold for any legitimate demand, but if you attempt to draw upon the treasury gold after today as you are now doing, for hoarding or speculation, I shall adopt an effective remedy for the protection of the government reserve. We have a cash balance of over $150,000,000. Not one of you doubts for a moment the purpose and ability of the government to maintain specie payments. But if you continue to withdraw gold I shall at once order that you be paid 10 per cent in silver coin the first day. The second day you will be paid 20 per cent in silver, the third day 30, and so on until one-half will be paid you in silver."

"But," exclaimed the astonished bankers, "this is in violation of the implied obligation that the government will pay in gold."

"Make no mistake about that, gentlemen," replied Mr. Manning. "The law says 'coin,' and the treasury will exercise its undoubted prerogative."

That ended the gold-raiding. The government won its point just as soon as the secretary of the treasury showed that he had a backbone.

Evidently the Cleveland of 1896 might take a few lessons from the Cleveland of 1886 with great benefit to his large constituency.

THE Redlands *Citrograph* has reached its eighteenth volume, and it has fought a good fight all of the way. There is no neater provincial paper, and the contents are of a kind to please. It has done a great work in the upbuilding of Redlands, and has deserved the prosperity which constantly has attended it. There is no "foolishness" in the good wishes we extend to it.

A MOVEMENT is on foot again to organize a labor exchange in Fresno. Encouraging reports are coming from some quarters regarding the benefits realized from those organizations where they have been managed with business ability, and this being the case, the subject is worthy of serious consideration by all classes of people.

CALIFORIA WATERWAYS.

The people of California appear to have finally become awake to the importance of securing such improvement of her rivers as will effectually promote the interests of navigation and secure the great benefits with which Nature so liberally endowed the state in this respect. The recent convention held in San Francisco was composed of the foremost business men of the state, and its proceedings were characterized not only by earnestness, but by direct and practical action that promises to assist materially in affecting results.

The following memorial addressed to congress by the convention is brief, but it states the case with admirable accuracy and force:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—The River and Harbor Improvement convention of California respectfully memorialize you as follows:

The improvement of the navigable waters of Northern and Southern California constitutes the most important question engaging the attention of the people of the state. These water channels extend over a thousand miles in extent, and afford a cheap means of transportation for the products of the fertile valleys that they drain. From various causes their navigability has been decreased, and as a consequence those who would benefit by their improvement have suffered. They are capable of extension at a small outlay, so as to bring within the range of advantage large portions of the state now inaccessible by water navigation.

On the ground of benefit to the farmers and fruit growers, of the extension of commerce, of cheapened transportation, of reparation for past neglect and of solemn duty in improving the waters of this vast empire, we earnestly implore you to carry out all the recommendations of improvement made by the government representatives and to take such other means as may be necessary and proper to improve and extend these waterways, so as to benefit not only the people of California, but the whole nation as well.

That expresses the situation truthfully and concisely, and as the brief statement is thoroughly substantiated by the facts and figures obtained by the congressional committee of investigation which recently visited the coast, a showing can be made that can hardly fail to command the favorable consideration of the powers which make the appropriations.

The state's representatives in congress are thoroughly equipped for the work of pressing the claims of this neglected territory, and there is reason to believe that their efforts will be crowned with success. The fact is notorious that millions of dollars have been expended in the improvement of navigable streams of far less importance to the people than the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, and it is inconceivable that this invidious distinction against California should be indefinitely continued. The time has certainly come for the claims of fair play and common justice to assert themselves in the matter of federal appropriations for this state.

TRANSPORTATION is the most vital industrial problem that any community has to deal with. That the people of California are coming to realize this is evidenced by the interest manifested during the recent meeting of the River and Harbor Improvement convention. Taking a lesson from our friends of the Southern Pacific people, agents will be sent to Washington to hurry up an appropriation for the purpose of improving [illegible] remembered that deep water vessels once went as far as Sacramento, it would indicate that something should be done if free waterways are wanted in California. What arteries and veins are to the body avenues of transportation are to the State. The port of San Francisco has contributed $250,000,000 to the national government in the way of customs, and it is but fair that some return be made. It is a significant fact that the railroads have never encouraged the movement towards improving the water ways.

THE high license people of Merced are indignant over the appointment by Governor Budd of a low license supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a member of the legislative body of that county. As soon as the newly appointed supervisor had taken his seat a measure was introduced and adopted reducing the license to $50 per quarter.—*Madera Tribune.*

From this distance it appears to be a case where indignation is fully justified. Without regard to the merits or demerits of the license controversy, it is not the proper thing—it is not a "square deal"—to have a verdict of the people at the polls nullified by an executive appointment. If a majority of the people of any county want a certain thing and secure it through local enactment it does not lie within the province of the governor to defeat the popular will, as apparently has been done in this case. The people have a right to settle these questions without outside interference, except it come through a decision of the state or federal courts.

THE history of the settlement of the new state of Utah by that band of religious enthusiasists who, driven from their homes in Illinois, crossed the trackless "American desert" and ascending the wild passes of the Rocky mountains, conquered the barren and forbidding soil in the heart of the wilderness and there founded an enduring commonwealth, is one of the remarkable achievements of our history. None but a people bound to obey an able and autocratic ruler by that strongest bond, religious fear, would be at all likely to accomplish such an undertaking. Utah would have been a state long ago had it not been for the barbaric relic of polygamy. Even now there is a deep-seated conviction in the minds of many that this evil is not wholly eradicated. The action of the new state in this direction will be closely watched.

THE afternoon paper is old enough and ought to know by this time that dark and mysterious insinuations against the character of a public official count for nothing unless backed by proofs. If it is in possession of the facts and figures to demonstrate the existence of official corruption let it come forward and make its case, and it will then command the respectful attention of the public. Until it is prepared to do that it will find an eloquent silence extremely advantageous.

FRESNO'S exemption from damaging storms is again illustrated by reports from other localities. There is probably no portion of the habitable world where there is so little loss from floods, winds and other devastating work of the elements as in the San Joaquin valley.

MORGAN'S LETTERS.

It is unnecessary to express surprise at the relations between the government and the bankers which were revealed by J. Pierpont Morgan's letters to the members of the bond syndicate and to the President, unless it be at the monumental folly which permitted their publication. The letters make no revelation to the American people; they expose nothing which has not long been patent to every person who follows the course of political events. That the administration was hand in glove with the powers of Wall street has long been so evident that the merest tyro in political affairs could but know it.

Nevertheless the letters have come as a shock to every patriotic citizen. It is one thing to be convinced that treason to the interests of the people sits in the White House; it is quite another thing to have the proof of the fact thrust upon you as you sip your coffee at the breakfast table. The proof, while it hardly makes certainty more certain, comes as a shock. It is not pleasant for the man who loves his country to endure, but it is wholesome.

The public had scarcely turned from reading President Cleveland's letter to Senator Caffrey, when Morgan's letter is presented to it, and the latter letter is an absolute disproval of the former. In the Caffrey letter, Mr. Cleveland asserted positively that no person had been invited to Washington to arrange for the disposal of bonds. Says Morgan in his letter to the members of the syndicate:

"On the 23d of December I was incited to Washington for a conference. During my visit there no negotiations for a loan were even suggested, nor was there then or since any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract. I came, however, to the conclusion that the President and the Secretary of the treasury would use every power at their command to maintain the gold reserve; that no steps would be taken until it was ascertained what congress would do; that the executive department would prefer to secure $200,000,000 in gold, and that it was certain no relief could be obtained from congress."

In his letter to the President Morgan speaks of his visit to Washington, and says:

"I became convinced that any legislative action to improve the methods at the disposal of the executive was unlikely—in fact, impossible. I, therefore, took steps to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain the co-operation of parties at home and abroad to an extent that would enable me to negotiate a contract with the government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold, approximating $200,000,000, on about the basis of the contract of February 6, 1895. In this effort I have been successful and am now in position to make such a contract for the full amount."

Nobody was invited, says the President. I was invited, said J. P. Morgan. Morgan's subsequent steps in forming the syndicate leave no room for doubt concerning who must be believed, nor do they leave room for doubt that an agreement concerning bonds was made with the administration. Business deals of that sort are not consummated on possibilities or guess work, as all men know. The conclusion that the President falsified in his letter to Caffery is inevitable. The history of the nation during the last two years combine with Morgan's letter to demonstrate the fact.

It is bad enough that, with hundreds of millions of dollars lying idle [illegible] treasury, we are running in debt and mortgaging the labor and prosperity of ourselves and our children for a generation to come, but when the President of the nation prostitutes his high office and deals in evasion and trickery to attain this unholy end, it is time for the protest to become so universal that congress will not dare refuse to heed it. If impeachment is the only way to stop this infamous oppression of the people—and we verily believe that it is—then Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, should be impeached. As for the grounds, turn over the pages of American history for the past two years, and they will be found in plenty.

SPEAKING of a recent wedding at Selma a Hanford contemporary says:

Arthur Funk and Miss Hetty Williamson were married in Selma on Monday. Funk invited her to come out from the east, and on her arrival did not act as would be expected of an honorable man. However, "all is well that ends well."

Yes, "all is well that ends well," but what justification is there for the opinion that all has ended well when a woman has given her name and united her future with a double-dyed scoundrel, who, according to the statement of a Tulare paper, tried to induce her to enter upon a disreputable life? According to popular belief the marriage rite covers a multitude of sins, but it cannot make out of a human cur a man fit to be the husband of an honorable woman; and the woman who under any circumstances is married to such a brute, is to be commiserated rather than congratulated. Far better for Hetty Williamson had she gone back to her Kansas home unwedded, humiliating though it might have been, or to have gone as a domestic into any respectable family and earned a living by hard and honest labor, than to have become the wife of a pestilential sneak with whom companionship, sanctioned though it may be by the law and the church, will be unending disgrace and inevitable misery.

MAYOR DAVIE of Oakland and his erstwhile Populist friends appear to be having an unnecessarily acrimonious session. While the mayor is engaged in thanking God that he is not a Populist, the members of that party are denouncing him as a traitor and other unpleasant things. It does not appear to have occurred to the brethren to join with the mayor in his gratitude to the Most High and call it square at that.

ATTORNEY PRESTON of the Valley Road again has the Fresno franchise question before the supreme court, and a speedy decision is expected. It is hoped that the decision will be favorable to the road, but if otherwise, no serious trouble is likely to arise.

THE decision of the Populists to "camp on the trail" of the Republicans at St. Louis was a mistake. They would have found more amusement in going to Chicago in pursuit of an antagonist which is on the run.

JULY 7th is the date of the Democratic national convention, which virtually settles all question of a third term nomination for Grover. They wouldn't dare to do it so soon after the Fourth.

IS THERE A REMEDY?

The Hanford *Democrat* calls attention to the damage that is done to the reputation of this section of the country by the small, inferior orages offered for sale by fruit peddlers at the Southern Pacific passenger trains. The nuisance referred to is one of long standing, the abatement of which has frequently been discussed without result.

The nuisance is by no means confined to the hawking of "scrubby" oranges, but refuse fruits of all kinds during their season are offered for sale at the trains. Fruit which cannot be handled by the fruit stands is turned over to these peddlers at a nominal price and is persistently offered to the traveling public as samples of the horticultural products of Fresno county. It is an unqualified damage to the county and ought to be stopped, but no means has yet been devised for doing so.

The peddling of refuse fruit evidently cannot be prohibited by ordinance, and the only method that occurs to this paper would be for the Hundred Thousand Club to take cognizance of the matter and keep an active, intelligent man at the trains with a stock of the finest home-grown fruits obtainable, to be sold at prices which will so reduce the demand for refuse fruit that the peddlers would have to handle a better quality or go out of business.

The experiment would probably cost something, but it could be so managed as to displace a perennial libel on the county with an effective advertisement of its magnificent fruit products.

At the present writing the REPUBLICAN is not sharing in the agitation that is making itself vociferously heard regarding the fate of John Hays Hammond, an American citizen who is for some cause or other under arrest by the Boers in South Africa. It is in that placid frame of mind because it does not believe the reports that the government of the Transvaal republic is discriminating against American prisoners, and if any of them are being held in durance vile that it is for some good reason. No one can be more in favor of protecting American citizens in foreign countries than this paper, but it will require some tangible evidence to convince us that the Dutch republicans in Africa will attempt to do any injustice to an American citizen. In the first place we do not believe they would be disposed to do anything of the kind, and if so they must know that they would be compelled by this government to make ample reparation. The anxiety of Mr. Hammond's friends is quite natural under the circumstances, but we are not prepared at present to believe that their fears will be realized.

THE use of water for bathing purposes is indorsed even by people who abhor it as a beverage, but that there is such a thing as the intemperate use of the life-giving fluid for the former purpose will hardly be questioned in view of a report recently made to the English Royal Geographical Society. In a report to this society of an exploration of the Japanese Alps, Rev. Walter Weston mentions an extraordinary indulgence in bathing among the native peasants. Remarkable hot sulphur springs exist in the range, and in one place, with water at about blood heat, a man would remain in the water [illegible] a month at a time, simply taking the precaution to place a stone on his knees to keep from floating or turning over in his sleep. A man of about 70, who has charge of the bath house at this place, himself remained in the bath the entire winter. There are more highly civilized people than the Japanese peasantry who are kept in hot water a good deal of the time, but among them there is probably not an instance on record of voluntarily spending a whole winter in that way.

THE Stockton *Mail* wants the telephone girls to learn Greek, Latin and astronomy in addition to telegraphy. The esteemed editor of the *Mail* appears to be rather selfish. He is one of a very small minority who do not find conversation with the hello girls sufficiently interesting without tangling up the wires with dead languages and dissertations on the heavenly bodies. It is asking too much for $3 a month, anyway.

THE esteemed *Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the late rains have broken the back of the threatened dry winter. Would it not be stating the case more appropriately to say that the dry winter had been drowned out by the providential showers, or words to that effect. It is hard to imagine that a back could be broken by anything as gentle as a California rain "storm."

THE Dos Palos *News*, which is published at the business center of one of the best colonies, has begun the third year of its existence. We wish it success.

THE whipping post affords the punishment which fits the crime of John Hart of Livermore. He is in jail for brutally lashing his thirteen-year-old son with a horsewhip.

THE bond syndicate was dissolved so that it would mix more readily with the outside ingredients which public opinion forced into the deal.

RANDOM REMARKS.

By the way, do any of you happen to know the gentleman who prophesied this would be a dry winter? We have not seen him for a day or two.

There is a young woman in the San Francisco receiving hospital who cannot recall her past. Almost everybody knows young women who would like to be similarly afflicted.

In a religious meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, the other night, the Salvation Army sang 132 songs in 48 minutes. The heavenly host must have been tickled almost to death.

Mayor Sutro has appealed to the people of Kentucky to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky. Doubtless his appeal will be fruitless. It is not their corn, but ours, that is paining.

And now the man who cut did say,
"The winter'll be too dry."
Doth sit about with doleful face
And cast an anxious eye
O'er fields where stands the rain adown
And streets encased in mud,
The while he says, with solemn mien:
"I'm 'fraid we'll have a flood."

The young women of a Santa Ana church played a mean trick on their gentlemen friends. They advertised a "bloomer social," and all the boys turned out just to see if the bloomers seemed to fit. But all the bloomers the girls wore were garden "bloomers" on their bosoms and in their hair—oh, yes, of course the girls looked sweet (Santa Ana girls do), but, still, the young men could not help being disappointed. They had calculated on something so different, you know.

The supreme court has fully decided that Move Gunst need not went. This reversal of Governor Budd's decision should not be considered as in the nature of a cataclysm. It merely indicates that great men will dine. Mr. Gunst has not went; he has only came. The supreme court ought to know.

There is a heap of trouble in the divorce colony of Wichita, Kansas. The divorce question has been the easiest sort of a conundrum there. All an afflicted marital mariner had to do was to begin an action on any grounds and be divorced. The place had become a sort of Mecca to unhappy wedded pilgrims. The other day a job lot of twenty-four of these pilgrims went into court with bright smiles of hope on their countenances. The smiles faded. Within four hours the judge had granted just two divorces and denied twenty-two petitioners. It was an awful shock to the mismated ones, and it cast a coldness over the Kansas divorce business. It really appears that they will have to fall back on South Dakota.

The Rev. Dr. Brown is not to be tried, but he is to be "investigated" by a committee composed of members of his church and three Congregational ministers, behind closed doors and at a time when "passion and ill-feeling have subsided." The reverend doctor imposed these conditions, and they were accepted. They all are in his favor, but in some respects this will make little difference. Before the trial of Mrs. Davidson is completed the great public will have decided for itself whether the clergyman is a fit man to minister to a flock, and the result of an investigation will make small difference with the esteem in which he will be held. The investigation of Dr. Brown that will count is "on" right now, and it is not held behind closed doors.

The board of supervisors of Marin county has unanimously passed an ordinance providing that "no saloon-keepers will be arrested for selling liquor to minors when the children claim it is for their parents." "Broad is the road," and if it be not broad enough we will kindly widen it. It is our happy Californian way to offer every facility to the manufacture of common drunks, but it remained for the Marin supervisors to give us a "pointer" on how to do it. If a boy will get drunk he probably will lie; if he will lie he may get drunk. Happy combination of circumstances for the jag artists of the next decade! The Marin supervisors are entitled to great commendation—from every person who does not care for the boys.

A Berlin cablegram says that "it is officially announced that Emperor William will insist upon an authoritative denial by the British government of the alleged falsehoods of the London press." We do not speak officially (our last private instructions from the Kaiser probably having miscarried), but we are willing to speculate a back number subscription against a good cigar that William will do nothing of the kind. He may be willing to indorse the Boer government and assume any responsibility that such an indorsement involves, but he will not go out of his way to precipitate a war that might bring misfortune to Germany, and this would be the result of such a demand as the cablegram mentions. We suspect that the report was calculated to be read—and nothing more.

The San Francisco *Call* publishes the "family arms of San Francisco people." That they are a rank fraud is suggested by the fact that there is not a codfish rampant or couchant among them. Take them as they average, they are a dissenting and shoddy lot, these American paragons of conservatism. How could they be otherwise when heraldry is in direct antagonism to the republican spirit? As seen here, it is the tribute that counterfeit Americanism pays to the gewgaws of monarchy. It is a desertion of a higher for a lower type of government because the latter is clad in tinsel. It is an indication of a vulgar and common mind. The San Franciscans may keep their coats-of-arms, although as American citizens they should scorn to do it. The never-painted escutcheon of a strong manhood will do for a higher type of men.

In its last issue the Merced *Express* attacks Dr. C. H. Castle of that town for his "unenterprising spirit." Dr. Castle needs no defense from this quarter. He is a man with the brains to recognize a principle and the conscience to uphold it at any sacrifice. In a controversy with him the *Express* will be outclassed. But, just the same, the writer desires to say for his friend that if there is anything he is not, it is unenterprising. He (the Doctor) has given of his valuable time, his energy and his good brain for the betterment of the people of Merced county. To this end he has sacrificed money and the professional labor which represents money. Such a man is not unenterprising, even if he has the temerity to differ in opinion with the editor of the *Express*. On the contrary, he is a helpful man in the community. Castle may err, as the rest of us do, but he is a right good citizen.

"AN ODE TO A DYING CALF."

I did not see last Sunday's *Examiner*, so I missed the felicity of reading the "Prattle" of my friend Bierce. The Bakersfield *Californian*, however, says that he referred to me as the author of "An Ode to a Dying Calf." It says, further, that "the news that Ambrose is at last dying will be hailed with joy by thousands." Probably it will, yet Bierce is a great man—great in prescience. This could not be more clearly indicated than by the fact that I had not yet written my ode to a dying calf at the time his prattle was published. I had merely thought of doing so. It was an uncanny genius that foresaw the deed while it was still germinating in my mind. But Bierce's words shall be true. Here is the ode to a dying calf:

He dies, this Hereford calf whose twisted blat
(Like a sprained lockjaw talking through a hat)
Has half amused and half amazed the crowd.
He dies; oblivion wraps him in its shroud,
And I alone will shed a tear for him
Whose life burned bright ere it grew strangely dim.

Touched by the vapors from the noxious brain
Of one who was half genius, half insane.

Half genius, he. This calf could sound a ha-a-a
That made the wondering proprietary, "Aha!
He runs an octave with apparent ease."
When he took snuff all lesser calves would sneeze.
Yet, half insane, he nosed the bucket o'er
That held the milk of power in goodly store,
And used his strength, through lack of loving sense,
To kick at sunbeams on the barnyard fence.

Poor Hereford calf, thine is a sorry fate,
To know, almost, that nature made thee great;
To bah dutch might, yet feel it slip away;
To hear aloft Truth, refusing to obey;
To see the stars, and potter in the dust;
To know great hopes, and see them turn to must.
A sorry fate! For humbler folk there's cheer:
If we must crawl, our falls are not so sheer.

Late information indicates that Rev. Dr. C. O Brown will not escape with the velvet-cushioned "investigation" which he sought. The committee at latest accounts was determined that he should stand church trial, and that it should be public and immediate. Why should it not be? Heaven forbid that any man should wish to do the clergyman an injustice, and he should, and doubtless will, be given every opportunity to defend himself. But, on the other hand, justice should be done to the people to whom this man pretends to be a moral guide, and when the case is over there should be no possibility of a claim that he was whitewashed. The circumstances are awfully against him. He has paid blackmail, not once, but two or more times, and honorable men are not given to doing that. He seems, too, to possess a strange fascination or attraction of some sort for women of questionable character. All these suspicious circumstances he may be able to explain entirely away, and he should be given every opportunity to do so. It is unnecessary and would be unjust to judge him in advance of his trial, but the church owes it to itself to prevent any possibility of the old cry of "Whitewash."

A WHISPER FROM THE THRONE.

"Ingratitude, thy name is Morg—John G."

"Yes, sire."

"This J. P. Morgan—he of the Wall Street bankers who have the government at their mercy—hast thou his letter seen to his fellow conspir—that is, to the other potentates of Wall street?"

"Yes, sire."

"He says that I—that he was invited to Washington to a conference concerning bonds."

"Even so, Most Pus—Most Potent."

"And I said in my letter to Caffery—hast thou read it, John G.?"

"It was a corker, sire."

"It did cork exceeding well. I said in it that nobody had been invited to Washington to a conference concerning bonds."

"Thou didst, me sovereign."

"John G."

"Yes, sire."

"Meseems that some one did lie i' his teeth."

"So the chattering people say, melud."

"Hah! Then the varlots matter?"

"They do, Gold-Plated Sun of the Morning."

"They say that Me or Morgan lies?"

"Yes, sire."

"How stand they on the question?"

"Democrats, Republicans and Populists combine in asserting that thou—that—I cannot speak the words."

"That I lied?"

"I prostrate myself and make obeis—"

"Enough, vassal! That I lied?"

"Yes, sire."

"Who, then, doth say that Morgan lied?"

"The Cleveland party, Revered, which holdeth the federal offices."

"John G."

"Yes, sire."

"This muttering must be allayed."

"As how, for instance?"

"See thou that a committee is appointed anon."

"For what, Star of the Occident?"

"Fool! To ascertain which one of us lied. I, even I, am curious to know."

"It shall be done."

"And, John G."

"Whitewash and a brush were not amiss."

"They shall be present."

"And, John G."

"Keep the pail and brush for the—the—"

"For the—the—what?"

"For the national Democratic convention."

"It shall be done."

"Then what will you take in yonre?"

A.J.W.

FRESNO VICTORIOUS.

Result of the Baseball Game at Porterville.

The baseball game between the Fresno and Portarville teams at the latter place on Sunday resulted in a victory for the Fresno boys, the score being 23 to 3.

From the start the Fresnos showed their superiority. The Portervilles played bravely, but they were outclassed.

The Fresno boys returned home on yesterday morning's train. They are loud in praise of their royal treatment at the hands of Porterville. The Fresno team consisted of Frank Chance, Pete Donahoo, William Baker, Frank Homan, Bert Cardwell, Rod Waggoner, Bert Hayes, Hermie Gilbert and M. Benas.

The Troubadour Club, which consists of Fred Hayes, Truss Lippincott, George Gilbert and Dr. Brewer went to Porterville with the team. By request the boys gave a concert on Sunday evening.

On Saturday evening the Fresno boys were entertained at the home of S. J. R. Gilbert, formerly of this city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Sally Mitchell to Robert W Williams, n½ of nw¼; sec 27, t 14, r 22; $400.

Robert W Williams et al to F Wilson to M Theo Kearney, lots 164, 165, 166, e½ of 167, e½ of 171, sec 9, t 14, r 19; $10.

Robert Ballour et al to J Joy Nesbell, lots 125 to 128, Fruitvale estate; $5.

B F Shields and wife to D R Eytinger, lots 29 and 30, blk 173, Sanger Heights; $50.

Martin Jensen et al to Christian P Jensen, lots 12 and 13 and n½ of lot 11, blk B, Elm Grove add; $1.

United States to George Kerr, se¼, sec 28, t 13, r 19.

F D Watkins and wife to Henry Miller, nw¼, sec 19, t 14, r 18; $10.

J W Poiser to J M Cobb, w½ of ne¼, se¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of ne¼, sec 9, t 12, r 21; $375.

County of Fresno to Trustees of Fresno Lodge, No. 125, Knights of Pythias, s½ of lot 13, Mountain View cemetery; $15.

Robert Ballour et al to J M Shannon, lots 5 and 6, and portion of lots 1 to 4, blk 26, Fresno; $10.

John L Hudson and wife to E W Risley, lots 3 and 4, blk 4, Villa Homestead tract; $10.

Mary Carey to Algernon Carey, lot 50, Fresno colony, $10.

Charles W Bolles to W A Fountain, lots 31 to 36, blk 2, lots 2 to 39, 41, 42 and 47, blk 3, Palmetto tract add, Selma; $10.

D A and Pollie Stocking to Bryant School District, lot in blk 13, Dos Palos; $1.

Jay Scott, sheriff, to T C White, lots 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, blk 3, lots 1 to 6, blk 6, lots 2 and 3, blk 4, and lots 3, 4 and 5, blk 3, Concord add, Kingsburg; $1000.

James Gallagher to Alex Goldstein et al, lots 10 and 11, blk 141, Fresno; $10.

BORN.

MAGGETTI—Near Fresno, January 14, 1896, to the wife of Peter Maggetti, a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN—January 15, 1896, to the wife of D. C. McLaughlin, a daughter.

PITTS—In this city, January 15, 1896, to the wife of William E. Pitts, a son.

CLARK—In Alameda, January 16, 1896, to the wife of Edward H. Clark, a son.

SCRIBNER—In Fresno, January 15, 1896, to the wife of Othello Scribner, a son.

DIED.

LUCHSINGER—At Brentwood, Contra Costa county, January 17, 1896, Mrs. F. M. Luchsinger, daughter of Dougal Baird of Washington colony, aged 30 years, 2 months and 16 days.

SMUTZ—In this city, January 20, 1896, Cecil Smutz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Smutz, aged 6 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral Wednesday at 2 o'clock from the K street Methodist church.

L. L. Cory and J. M. Cory returned on last evening's train from San Jose, where they went to attend the funeral of Dr. Benjamin Cory, father of L. L. Cory and brother of J. M. Cory.

FIGHTING DEATH.

An Occupation that Everybody Should be Engaged in all the Time.

Few people realize how much we can do in warding off that grim monster, death. Our days are not "numbered"—we cannot determine the number ourselves, but we can add or subtract from it.

We are continually though unconsciously doing things that shorten our life by hours—days—years.

We work too long, too hard; we eat food unsuited to us, too much or not enough; we overstrain certain muscles, limbs, nerves or faculties, while others remain unused and undeveloped; we expose ourselves to excessive heat or cold; to impure air; we squander our vitality.

True, with most people these things are the necessary consequences of the struggle for existence. It is to the millions who cannot continually think of their health that this is addressed; it is to them that Peruvian Bitters is recommended.

With them Peruvian Bitters is to the body what oil is to machinery; it keeps the entire system so toned that it works with the least possible friction and waste of vitality, with greatest power of resistance to the germs of disease. Peruvian Bitters is an infallible tonic, which, when vitality has been reduced by poor digestion, overwork, sickness, trouble puts the various functions in such normal condition that nature, unhampered, soon restores wasted tissues, vigor and energy.

MACK & Co., San Francisco. All druggists and dealers.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

A Brief Dissertation on the Laws.

THE RIGHTS OF WIVES IN COURT

Injustice Pointed Out—The Husband's Greater Liberties—Authorities Quoted.

From Sunday's Daily.

According to a decision lately rendered by Justice Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, wives in that state are legally responsible for their husbands' debts and the support of the family. A number of brewery owners have been awaiting the outcome of the trial in Justice Brown's court, and they said after they had heard of the decision, that they would at once begin suits against the wives of their many debtors who had contracted debts and refused to pay them.

A man may limit his liability for his wife's debts to necessaries. In this state the wife can claim none of the proceeds of the sale of community property. She has no legal control over community property during the life of her husband. She cannot will any part of it at death, neither can she lawfully dispose of anything which she has earned since marriage. The husband can dispose of all community property while alive, can will away half at death, and the whole is subject to his debts and probate expenses. The husband's death puts her into probate court. She is powerless. But her death has no effect upon community property.

A husband may spend all that both earn, or make debts binding on community property; a wife can make no debts on common property, though she may have earned it all. She cannot legally sell a horse or a cow, though she may have earned them, or will one cent to her children. It may be drunk up or gambled away. She has no redress. Her earnings, her clothes, her baby, her person are his and he is to supply clothes and food at his own discretion. He may choose any reasonable place or mode of living, and the wife must conform thereto, so says section 155 of the civil code. Section 157 says: "Community property is not liable for the contracts of the wife unless secured by a pledge executed by the husband."

Single women have the same property rights as men, so have wives over their "separate estate," which must have been theirs at marriage, or have been acquired by gift, devise or decent, but they must be careful to keep it "separate," for unless "specified," property is assumed to be "community" and the husband can easily appropriate it.

In California the law gives neither husband nor wife "dower or courtesy;" neither is obliged to give separate property to the other at death, and labor on the other's separate property gives no claim except for service. Either is obliged to support the other from separate property if the other is incapable of self-support and there is no community property.

Section 156 says "the husband is the head of the family," and "the father of a legitimate, unmarried, minor child is entitled to its custody, services and earnings." If a child is not legitimate the mother can have the custody, care and earnings of such children and there will be no trouble or dispute about it on the part of the father, as there is no law to give him an illegitimate child. What a grand and all-wise law that is which gives an illegitimate child one parent and also provides a punishment for her if she desires it!

The age of consent in California is 14 years; stealing domestic animals worth over $50 is grand larceny, a state prison offense, and beating a wife or keeping a house of ill fame is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine out of common property. "Rebranding a pig to prevent identification is punishable by state prison not less than one or more than five years." He who rebrands your pig and he who abducts your daughter for prostitution may occupy adjoining cells in state prison for the same time, and both may be discharged from state prison a little before the stated time, that they may not be disfranchised, but be able to make laws for your daughters, wives and mothers.

Justice Brown says: "I based my decision on similar decisions rendered under similar laws in Iowa, Illinois and California."

When the men of Utah, under the recent enabling act, elected a convention to form a state constitution, woman suffrage was restored by an overwhelming majority. All four parties had previously declared in its favor in their state conventions. "There is no instance on record where woman suffrage, once conceded, has ever been repealed by the voters."

In Massachusetts a married woman is now an independent person from her husband; she has a right to employ her time in earning money on her separate account; all she need do is to record a certificate of the fact. She does not have to give a lawyer $50 to become "sole trader."

When a woman, in San Francisco or anywhere else, gets up in public and declares "if women vote" it will bring discord into the family, I think they had better post themselves a little before they try to instruct others.

We have one state where women have been voting for twenty-five years, and in that state there are only one-third as many divorces according to the population as in any other state in the Union.

I never knew of a divorce without discord. As for two heads to a family, there never was and never will be a well regulated family without two heads.

My brain power may be very small,
No matter, it is mine
And from the hand of Nature's God
I caught the spark divine.
And be the talents one or ten
Committed to my care,
He only asks that worthily
I use and prize my share.

And, brother man, with heavier brain
And feast of mightier weight,
And more capacious stomach too,
Than that which feeds your mate,
You represent just one, no more,
No reason makes it plain,
That he who claims and stands for two
Shows more at cheek than brain.

The superior court of South Dakota, holds that a wife although living with her husband, is sometimes the head of the family, when from infirmity, misfortune, or dissipation, he is no longer able to provide for the family or himself and the responsibility is shifted to the shoulders of the wife. It is clear that the intention of the statute was to protect the family.

PRESIDING ELDER MILLER.

He Preaches in Fresno and in Selma.

Sunday was a great day at the K street Methodist church. The presiding elder, Dr. T. C. Miller, preached a profound and interesting sermon in the morning, after which the communion was served to a large number. In the evening Dr. Miller went to Selma and, despite the bad weather and muddy roads and streets, a well-filled house greeted him.

He preached earnestly on the theme of "The Secret of a Happy Life." At the close of the sermon five persons came forward to unite with the church. The presiding elder found the church prosperous in all departments of its work, and went away well pleased with his inspection of Methodism in Fresno.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how

full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Summons.
No. 6530.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiff, against Juan Yudaburu, delinquent purchaser of the following described State lands: Location No. 3903. All of section 16, t 15 s, r 12 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Juan Yudaburu, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3903. All of section 16, t 15 s, r 12 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and to

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Important Legislation Suggested

CONCERNING PUBLIC LANDS

Remove the Limitation of Time Within Which Unlawful Grants May be Annulled.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The President today sent the following to congress:

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1896.—To Congress: I desire to invite attention to the necessity for prompt legislation in order to remove the limitation of the time within which suits may be brought by the government to annul unlawful or unauthorized grants of public lands.

By the act of March 3, 1887, the secretary of the interior is directed to adjust each of the railroad land grants which may be unadjusted; and it is provided if it shall appear, upon the completion of such adjustment, or sooner, that the lands have been from any cause erroneously certified or patented by the United States for the use of a company claiming under any of said grants, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to demand a re-conveyance of the title to all lands so erroneously certified or patented; and on failure of the company to make such re-conveyance within ninety days, the attorney general is required to institute and prosecute, in the proper courts, necessary proceedings to restore the title to said land to the United States.

The demands under this act have been numerous, and in some cases have resulted in the reinvestment of titles to the lands in the United States upon demand, but in most cases the demand has been refused and suits have been necessary.

The work of adjustment has been unavoidably slow. The said act makes provision for the reinstatement of entries erroneously cancelled on account of railroad withdrawals, and upon certain conditions provided for the confirmation of titles derived by purchase from the companies of land shown to be excepted from the grants. It contemplates a disposition of every tract described by the granting act, and an inspection of each tract certified or patented to the company, within such limit, to determine whether such certification or patenting was proper, the listing of these tracts shown to be erroneously certified and the determination for which tracts lost to the grant indemnity is to be allowed.

It is necessary in making such an adjustment that all questions of certifying claims, either between settlers and the roads, or between the two roads, the grants for which conflict or overlap, be finally disposed of, so that a proper disposition of the land can be shown in the adjustment. While adjustments have proceeded with the utmost rapidity consistent with a due regard for the rights of the settlers of the United States, and of the railroad companies, and while to this end the force of adjusters has been largely augmented in the general land office, many of the grants yet remain unadjusted.

In some of the grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of surveys up to the present time made the completion of the work impossible.

Decisions rendered by the interior department in numerous conflicts have been carried into the courts. The construction of the interior department has generally been sustained when final determination has been reached, but many of the cases are still pending, not yet having been decided. Some of these cases, while involving immediately the title to only one particular tract, when decided furnish a rule of construction to control the disposition of title to thousands of acres of other lands in the same situation. Until the courts pass upon these questions, final adjustment cannot be made.

By section 8 of the act of March 4, 1891, it is expressly enacted that suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patents therefore issued, shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act.

The period of five years will expire on March 3, 1896. Of course, suits by the United States to secure the cancellation of a patent in this class of cases after that date would be ineffective. Indeed it is now too late to institute proceedings looking to any such suit, inasmuch as the demand must be filed on the company and thereafter ninety days is allowed for compliance or refusal in accordance with the act of March 3, 1887.

Before the expiration of this period the statute would bar the right of recovery by the government and the benefits of anticipated favorable decisions of the courts would be lost so far as they might determine the character and disposition of grants similar to those indirectly involved in similar cases.

It will be readily seen that if this act of limitation is to remain on the statute books, the portion of the adjustment act referred to will be rendered null. Indeed, there would be but little use in continuing the adjustment of many of the land grants, inasmuch as ascertained rights of the United States, or of settlers could not be enforced by law.

The early adjudications of the department constructed the grants with a degree of liberality towards the grantees, which later decisions of the court and of the department have not sustained. It seems clear that the further progress of adjustment will develope facts and transactions in connection with these land grants which ought to be subjected to legal examination and scrutiny before they are allowed to become informal and conclusive.

The government should not be prevented from going into the courts to right wrongs perpetrated by its agents or any other parties, and by which much of the public domain may be diverted from the people.

In these circumstances it seems to me that the act of 1891 should be so amended as not to apply to suits brought to recover title to lands certified or patented on account of railroad or other grants. And I especially urge upon congress speedy action to the end suggested, so that adjustment of these grants may proceed without the interposition of a bar, through lack of time, against the right of recovery by the government in proper cases.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Natural Gas.

SACRAMENTO, January 17.—There is a prospect that Sacramento will shortly present for the edification of the visitor a rushing natural gas well. The well boring plant is in place ready for operation. The sinking of the well will be started in a few days. The proprietors of the enterprise are confident that they will strike gas at a nearer depth than it was struck at Stockton, where the wells have proved very successful.

Officers in Pursuit of Robbers.

UKIAH, January 17.—Officer J. M. Standley was painfully wounded this afternoon while attempting the capture of a man supposed to be a stage robber. Standley ordered the man to throw up his hands but instead of complying the robber pulled a gun and fired two shots. One of the bullets struck Standley in the left leg.

Sheriff Johnston and Detective Thacker are in the immediate vicinity of the shooting and a large number of citizens have armed themselves and gone in pursuit of the robbers.

MORE CROOKEDNESS.

Defalcations of Ex-Teller Witland Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Discoveries of crookedness in the old management of the Grangers' bank continue to be made. The new directors had believed that $11,800 was the total amount of the defalcation of William Witland, the ex-teller, who fled from this city a short time ago, and has not yet been found.

They were startled today, however, when told by the expert accountant who is working upon the books that he had found another defalcation of Witland, amounting to $2000. F. W. Longe, a director of the bank, confirmed the news of this discovery this afternoon, and stated that it would not surprise him if still larger sums were found to have been made away with by the ex-teller.

The total amount of Witland's stealings thus far known is about $14,000. His whereabouts is still unknown. The Grangers' bank is making no effort to find him, and it is probable that some of those connected with the old management do not care to have him turn up, as he might shed too much light on affairs.

It is said that the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which was on Witland's bond for $10,000, is aware of his present location and is trying to effect a settlement with the defaulting teller.

Four Inches of Rain.

YUBA CITY, January 17.—The precipitation of the storm is now over four inches, making for the season ten inches. The warm rain has brought down considerable snow water, and the river here registers eighteen and one-half feet, being only two feet below high water mark. Fifteen miles above this place near Gridley the river is overflowing the banks and the water is covering some of the farms. All the levees in this vicinity are in good condition and no danger is feared.

TO PROTECT NAVIGATION

PROTEST BY THE ANTI-DEBRIS ASSOCIATION

Against the Passage of Any Bill by Congress in Aid of Hydraulic Mining.

SACRAMENTO, January 17.—The Anti-debris Association has sent a long protest to the members of congress against the passage of any bills by congress aiding in the resumption of hydraulic mining through appropriations from the general government. The association at considerable length goes on to show the great devastation by mining to the rich lands along the Sacramento river and that it has almost entirely destroyed the navigation of that stream by deep draft vessels in the summer months, and at times even to the lightest draft vessels.

The association also calls attention to the decrees of the courts which recognize the evils of hydraulic mining and to the vast sums that have been spent by people of the Sacramento valley in battling for the enforcement of these decrees. Beaten on every hand through the courts, the miners now appeal to congress to legitimize that which the courts have condemned. The government, further says the association, is committed to the preservation of the navigation of the state. Hydraulic mining is a menace to that navigability. Hydraulic mining is a private business and the government has no right to aid a private business.

Hydraulic mining is now aided by congress under the Caminetti act, which provides an act with a penalty of $5000 and an imprisonment of one year for its violation. The hydraulic miners now want congress to amend the act, and make the maximum penalty $500, taking away from the courts the power to imprison.

The association declares this to be a breach of faith by the hydraulic miners. The present law was procured at their instance. If they have any intention to obey it, they should be only too glad to have a sufficient penalty imposed to deter others who propose to violate it. The fine of $500 would be a mere bagatelle to the hydraulic miners, who could violate the law every working month and afford to pay the penalty. If the government proposes to spend public money to aid hydraulic mining, it will commit the government to the expenditure of millions upon millions, for the erection of one dam alone would cost an enormous sum. The amount now asked for by the miners, though not very large, is only a drop in the bucket to what they will ask for and what will be required to carry out their plans if undertaken by the government.

The hydraulic miners now can erect dams, and if they can restrain the debris without injuring the people below, they can work with impunity. They desire, however, to force the government to pay what they ought to pay for themselves. This would establish a precedent whereby any man in any other business could call upon the government for aid. The government is asked to pay these enormous sums for restraining works, which, at best, are purely experimental.

Government engineers have so declared and have stated that as such dams would be entirely in the interest of the miners, the cost therefor should be borne by the individuals interested.

Eight dams indorsed by the California debris commission have broken and deposited their debris into the rivers. In the case of Woodruff vs. North Bloomfield it was decided that any attempt by legislation to impair the navigability of rivers or injure the rights of land owners would be unconstitutional.

The legislation asked for by the miners is not demanded nor desired by the people of California. It is desired only by the miners and those who are directly interested in them. The hydraulic miners form but a small proportion of the population of California. This class of business is carried on principally by corporations, many of whom are formed in foreign countries.

RAINFALL AT STOCKTON.

Ten Inches Less Than at This Time Last Season.

STOCKTON, January 17.—The strong southeast wind which has been blowing here for some time brought a heavy rainfall last night and today, measuring up to 6 o'clock this evening eighty-hundredths of an inch, making for the storm 1.34 inches of rain, and for the season 4.89 inches, as against 14.80 inches at this time last year. The rainfall has been heavy in the mountains, but the streams do not show a rush of water and the stages made the usual time coming from Milton. The streams here have risen but little and are so low that the steamers find difficulty in making their trips. Rain is falling fast tonight, but the storm is in showers. The wind is still strong from the southeast, the rain quarter.

The Bear's Officers Cleared.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—The findings of the court of inquiry in the cases of Lieutenant Daniels and Engineer Derry of the revenue cutter Bear have reached this city from the treasury department at Washington. The officers are cleared of the charges brought against them, which are said to have been merely newspaper gossip. There were some members of the Bear's crew who had grievances against the officers in question, but the charges they preferred were not specific, therefore the court found that there were not any grounds for suspension.

TRANSVAAL MATTERS

Resolved to Maintain Independence.

PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED

The Government Will Resist Any Form of Foreign Protection From Any Quarter.

PRETORIA, January 17.—It is officially stated here that Dr. Jameson and the others who are in prison will be released unconditionally by the Transvaal government and that the Uitlanders in due course of time will be enabled to make their demands clearly unconditional. It is added, however, that the government and the burghers will resist any form of foreign protection, either on the part of Great Britain or any other country. They are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of the republic and the grievance of the people of Rand will be settled when the present excitement has abated. It is also stated to be quite untrue that President Kruger was aware of Dr. Jameson's intention to invade the Transvaal territory. On the contrary, the President, after being told that he had crossed the border, said: "Don't tell me that Englishmen would do that. Whatever may be said of them, they are open and brave and would not make a cowardly, unprovoked attack upon us."

President Kruger readily accepted the assistance of Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, in bringing about a settlement of the disturbances, and they parted cordially.

The trial of the members of the reform committee of Johannesburg who are now in custody will begin next week.

LONDON, January 17.—A Cape Town dispatch to the *Times* says: Dr. Jameson's men are now being handed over to a military escort at the national border. Each man signs a declaration promising to proceed to England as a prisoner and not to raise any question respecting his legal custody en route, nor to attempt to escape.

All the morning papers this morning published the report which was cabled to the Associated Press, that the flying squadron will go to Bermuda. An official confirmation of this report is probable.

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Dale, in command of the squadron, will receive final and definite instructions when the complete squadron assembles at Bereshaven.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Its Validity to be Tested in the Los Angeles Court.

LOS ANGELES, January 17.—The validity of the new primary election law passed by the last legislature is to be tested at once. Today Martin O. Marsh, a taxpayer of this county, appeared at the county clerk's office and filed the necessary papers enjoining the supervisors from proceeding further toward carrying out the new law until the matter has been passed upon judicially.

The matter will come up in the superior court Monday, when it is believed that the cases involved can be passed upon in their entirety.

It is the opinion of the district attorney and his deputies that the law is unconstitutional, and while the supervisors have not expressed any opinion on the legal aspect of the law, they know that it is expensive, and are not satisfied that it will prove satisfactory in practical operation.

MORE TESTIMONY READ

IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC INJUNCTION SUIT.

Evidence of Witnesses Before the Congressional Commission of 1888 Submitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—In the railroad injunction suit on trial in the United States circuit court, the reading of testimony taken by the congressional commission of 1888 was resumed today.

The proceedings began with the reading of the evidence of the late A. A. Cohen, formerly connected with the railroad company. Most of his testimony related to his knowledge of the difficulties under which the builders of the overland road labored in carrying forward their project.

When asked by the commission if it would not be wise for the government to foreclose its mortgages he replied that the Central Pacific system was not worth the amount of the mortgages held by the government.

Evidence given before the commission by W. H. Mills of the railroad land department was also read, much of this relating to the grants made to the road and the difficulty encountered by the company in endeavoring to realize on them. In his evidence he took occasion to deny that the railroad managers had purposely delayed taking out patents and perfecting their title to much of the land included in the grants in order to avoid paying taxes upon it. Mr. Mills explained that the company had had continual ground for complaint against the government because of the dilatoriness of its agents in forwarding the work of giving title to the railroad lands, the result of the delay so caused meaning great loss to the company. The actual pecuniary loss to the company so caused through the dilatoriness of the government agents would have paid many times over all the taxes which could have been levied upon the grant lands up to the time of the final issuing of the patents.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Fifteen Passengers Injured in a Collision.

VICTOR, Colo., January 17.—A frightful accident occurred on the Midland Terminal Railroad. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs, and was just above the city limits of Victor. Fifteen passengers were injured, six seriously, one or two of whom will probably die.

The 4.20 p.m. train for Colorado Springs was backing out of the main track onto the switch and reached a point on the main track in the cut, when it was met by an empty runaway box car which broke loose near Independence station, about three-quarters of a mile above where the collision occurred. It struck the first coach of the passenger train with terrific force, and threw the latter from the track. Both box car and coach were telescoped for about fifteen feet.

"Sweet Pea" Girl Wants a Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Mrs. Rose Bowers, the "sweet pea" girl who achieved notoriety during the Durrant trial by her noticeable attentions to the celebrated criminal, has tired of married life and wants a divorce from her husband. She alleges non-support as grounds for divorce.

Grass is growing nicely.

CAMPOS SUPERSEDED

Resigns His Command to General Marin.

ANXIETY OVER THE SITUATION

Business Paralyzed in Havana. Very Little News From the Front.

MADRID, January 17.—The cabinet has unanimously decided to supersede Captain General Martinez de Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderius, owing to differences which exist between them and the political parties in Cuba.

General Marin and General Pando, who are in command of Spanish troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, will replace Generals Campos and Arderius temporarily.

When the Spanish government was organizing its forces to oppose the Cuban insurrection last year, General Polivaja was slated by rumor for the position of Captain General of the Spanish forces in Cuba to succeed General Calles, it being doubtful at that time whether Campos would be willing to undertake the task. But his success as a pacificator in the former insurrection led to the selection of Campos and a reliance upon the more conciliatory policy which he avowed himself to pursue towards the Cubans, with the hope of winning them to peace.

Polivaja, according to all reports, is of a very different character. He is commandant of the Sixth Army corps and has not been without experience in Cuba, where his name seems to be hated and feared by the insurgents. It has been claimed by the Cubans when previous rumors of Polivaja's appointment to succeed Campos had been circulated, that his appointment would drive many residents of the island into the insurgent ranks, who had hitherto refrained from joining owing to the confidence that Campos would adhere strictly to all the rules of warfare in his operations against the insurgents.

CAMPOS DOES NOT COMPLAIN.

Publicly Resigns His Command to General Marin.

HAVANA, January 17.—Captain General Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command today to General Marin. The ceremony took place in the great salon of the captain general's palace. There were present all the authorities of the city and the chief officers of the regular army.

General Campos made an address to the assembly, saying in part:

"To judge correctly of the course of recent events in the island we need more data than is known at present to the public. There were times when the public opinion seemed to think that I did not wish to subdue the enemy. At first sight there may have appeared to be some foundation for such an opinion, but I am inspired with the knowledge that I have conscientiously done my duty both during the civil war and during the past revolution.

"I have been unfortunate in many things and have not been sustained in my command.

"When I came to Havana from Matanzas I sought to avoid a public appearance, but all saw the reception accorded me, which I had not requested, because I am an enemy of public demonstrations.

"Nevertheless, for days after this, certain politicians were continually writing to Madrid requesting that I should be relieved.

"In consequence, two days since, I called a conference of the political leaders to hear what they should say. I then informed the government that owing to the serious and critical situation and actuated by serious and patriotic considerations, I should be obliged to them for the courtesy of release from my command.

"My request having been granted, I am pleased to deliver my command to General Marin, confident that he will do much to bring peace."

General Marin expressed high regard for General Campos and reiterated in the name of Cuba, of the army and of the nation, that they held him in greater respect than ever.

General Campos passed around the circle of those present, speaking personally with each and bidding each farewell.

The captain general, looking over the situation with a friend last evening, is reported to have said:

"I have done the best I could under the circumstances and nobody but myself has a full knowledge of the difficulties I have labored under. Had I been successful I would have nothing but praise. I have been unsuccessful and there is nothing but blame. This is the way of the world, and I do not complain."

The anxiety felt over the situation today paralyzes business so that many commercial houses closed their doors long before the usual hour. Groups of people gathered on the streets discussing the situation, but were quickly dispersed by the police or military authorities on the ground that they were violating orders by congregating in public thoroughfares. Everything possible is being done to keep the city quiet.

There was very little news from the front today, the only item worth recording up to 1 o'clock being that the insurgents had burned the railroad station at Duran. It was also announced that the Spanish gunboat Maria Christine has fired upon insurgents at the village of Lafe and dispersed them. Otherwise there is little or nothing to be said except that the Spanish troops seem to be as far off as ever from cornering the insurgents, and that the latter are trying to keep up their movements around Havana with perfect immunity.

Although nothing definite has been reported from the second insurgent army advancing from the east, it is generally understood that this force is pushing steadily onward without any opposition to speak of, and that it is growing in numbers both in the night and by day.

The telegraph communication with the province of Pinar del Rio being interrupted, the position of the insurgent forces commanded by Antonio Maceo and Nunez could not be positively ascertained. Gomez, however, was announced to be at Guiora Melena, south of this city.

Dr. Brown Was Absent.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Rev. Dr. Brown sent word to his congregation tonight that he was ill, and unable to attend the meeting which was to decide whether or not he should be investigated on account of the scandal connecting his name with that of Miss Overman. As the pastor was not present, no action was taken.

Anti-Lynching Bill Passed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 20.—The anti-lynching bill was passed in the house of representatives today. It provides that in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county wherein the lynching takes place shall be liable to exemplary damages in a sum not less than $2000, to be recovered in a competent court by the legal representatives of the person lynched.

Grain fields are taking on a green tint.

ST. LOUIS ONE AHEAD

She Secures the Populist Convention

WHICH WILL BE HELD JULY 22

At a Night Session of the Executive Committee the Place is Selected.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—After a session of two days the Populist national committee adjourned *sine die* this afternoon without having selected a place to hold the next national convention, which will be held on July 22d next, unless the date is changed by the executive committee.

The committee will probably select the place of meeting next Monday, but whatever decision it reaches may be changed when the report is received from the special committee appointed to visit Washington, D. C., January 22d, and confer with the bimetallic league as to the advisability of holding its national convention at the same time and place of the Populists.

The hearing of representatives of different cities working to secure the national convention was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning when the national committee assembled. D. M. Fulweiter of Arkansas spoke for Chicago. He was followed by Dr. H. Kyler, Eugene Smith and F. J. Schnette, representing the business men of Chicago. Schnette intimated that at least $20,000 could be raised for the Populist cause if they were given sufficient time to collect it. E. L. Heisler and Joseph H. Schneider, who spoke for Kansas City, Kansas, said they were prepared to erect a tent 150 by 300 feet, sufficiently large to seat 20,000 people within a block of the court house. Harry Tracy, D. E. Leidy and Mayor Holland spoke in favor of Dallas. When they quit the committee went into executive session.

Mr. Snyder of Kansas, presented the following resolution, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted, almost unanimously, there being only three dissenting votes.

Resolved, That in line with the action of our friends of state meetings lately held by the People's Party in North Dakota, Illinois and Indiana, the members of the national committee in executive session at St. Louis, January 17th, desire to express their entire confidence in the wisdom, judgment and integrity of our chairman, Hon. H. E. Taubeneck; our secretary, J. H. Turner; our treasurer, Hon. H. McRanken, and each of the members of the executive committee in their conduct of the People's Party business and its representatives and urge and advise populists throughout the nation to immediately line up to the support of the executive committee with liberal contributions to sustain its work in the coming campaign.

At 1 o'clock a recess was taken.

When the committee reassembled at 2.30 p.m. the resolution referring the matter of selecting a place of meeting to the executive committee with instructions to act within ten days, came up and aroused much discussion. It was finally decided in the affirmative and the contesting cities were requested to present new propositions to the executive committee next Monday, when the matter will probably be settled. The national committee then adjourned *sine die*.

LATER.

A meeting of the executive committee was unexpectedly called tonight to consider some new propositions presented by the Business Men's League of St. Louis. After discussing them the committee decided to hold the national convention at St. Louis on July 22d.

EXCITEMENT ABATING.

ANTI-ENGLISH SPIRIT SURVIVES IN GERMANY.

Newspapers Believe the Transvaal Difficulty Will be Adjusted by Diplomacy.

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BERLIN, January 18.—The week has ended with one's thoughts directed to the imperial anniversary. The excitement caused by the Transvaal incident is gradually abating and the newspapers uniformly express the opinion that this difficulty will be adjusted by diplomacy, although there may be critical stages of the negotiations. The anti-English spirit, however, which was aroused by the invasion of the Boer republic, survives with full vigor, and it is significant with those in political circles who are in touch with the government have the idea that an anti-English policy will henceforth be followed by Germany, especially in colonial affairs.

A conservative leader discussing the recent complications says that in a conversation which he had with the Emperor the latter said he had put himself at the head of a United States European coalition against Great Britian and that the threat of the latter to abolish the zwaibund (the so-called alliance between Russia and France) was laughable, since both of those countries stand closer to Germany today than Great Britain does to them.

Great Britain's interest in no part of the world, his Majesty is said to have continued, would tally with those of Russia and France. Besides, with the uncertain tenure of power on the part of English cabinets and the shifting of party control in England it would be foolish to effect a binding entente with that country.

This fact has been repeatedly assigned by the representatives of Great Britian, for her not joining the dreibound and it was further asserted the rule works both ways.

The indignation aroused in Germany by the statement published in the English newspapers that the Emperor wrote a sort of excuse of his recent attitude on the Transvaal situation to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, is easily imagined.

The German government newspapers have fully denied the statement during the last few days, although it is not denied that letters have passed between his majesty and the Queen; but a court official who is in daily communication with the Emperor, is authority for the assertion that his majesty's expressed regrets are not for having sent his memorable dispatch to President Kruger—it was for the manner in which it was received and commented upon in Great Britian.

No Choice Yet.

ANNAPOLIS, M. D., January 20.—The joint ballot today resulted as follows: Republican—Welling 29, Wescott 15, Mulliken 8, Goldsborough 22; Dixon 2, Mudd 1. Democrat—J. W. Smith 8, John B. Patterson 4.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—Wheat Steady; May $1.09½.
Barley—Dull; May, 69½.
Corn—87½c.
Bran—$14.50.

Girls should remember that this is leapyear, and that time is precious.

SEEKING INFORMATION

The Venezuelan Commission at Work.

LETTER TO SECRETARY OLNEY

Great Britain and Venezuela Invited to Submit Evidence in Their Possession.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Venezuelan commission has invited the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to it all the evidence in their possession to further the work of the commission, to be represented before it by attorneys, and all of this with the reservation that such representation and appearance shall not be deemed an abandonment of any rights or position heretofore assumed. It has done this in order that the proceedings of the commission may not be said to be *ex parte*, that the truth may appear and that time may be saved in the inquiry with which the commission is charged. The invitation goes in the shape of a letter to Secretary Olney, who has made response saying that he has transmitted a copy of the commission's views to the two governments concerned. These facts came out after the meeting of the commission today, although the letter was drawn up and sent to the secretary of state at its last meeting, January 15th. The full text of the letter is as follows:

Office of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, Washington, January 16, 1896.

To Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to state that the commission appointed by the President of the United States to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, has organized by the election of Hon. David J. Brewer as its president, and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

In so doing it has, after careful consideration, concluded to address you on the question of securing, as far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the now pending boundary differences.

It must have suggested itself to you, as it has no doubt to the President, that this commission, authorized to ascertain and report the boundary line between two foreign nations, bears only a remote resemblance to those tribunals of international character of which we have had several examples in the past. They are constituted by or with the consent of the disputants themselves, and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce final judgment.

The questions at issue were presented by the advocates of the various interests, upon whose diligence and skill the tribunal might safely rely for all the data and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were, therefore, confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences, while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment nor by the nature of its duties, may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be discharged if it shall diligently and fairly seek to inform the executive office of certain facts touching a long extent of territory, in which the United States and Great Britain [illegible] Whatever may be the conclusions reached no territorial aggrandizement nor material gain in any form can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our government is the peaceful solution of the controversy between friendly nations; for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory, and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisition in our hemisphere on the part of any European state.

It has seemed proper to the commission under these circumstances to suggest to you the expedience of calling the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they will see a way entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety to give the committee the aid that it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archieves or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will, and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

Any act of either government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed to be abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in the lawyers' phrase, each might be willing to act the part of an *amicus curiæ* and to throw the light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be examined carefully, as the pending investigations are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the government of the United States to secure the desired information should fail of its purpose. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

DAVID J. BREWER, President.

The secretary's reply was short and formal, merely an acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter, and a statement that he had caused copies of it to be sent to the British and Venezuelan governments. It cannot be said that the commission is confident of a favorable response from both parties to the boundary controversy, although the courteous terms in which the suggestion is couched and the wide latitude of reservation permitted each party that may respond to the open spirit which characterizes the invitation, leads to the natural hope that it will be accepted.

Meanwhile the commission will proceed on the original line of inquiry, which promises to be a difficult task, trusting to the abridgement of the proceedings later by the production of evidence by both parties and the appearance of attorneys, when the proceedings may at once take on the form of a judicial trial, and the attainment of a conclusion be correspondingly hastened.

Today's meeting took place for the first time in the new quarters of the commission in the Baltimore *Sun* building on F street. The first business was the selection of officers, and first of these chosen was S. M. Prevost, who has earned a high reputation at the New York bar, and also in Washington. Mr. Prevost was named as secretary of the commission, and will be in daily attendance with the commission. Mr. Whitemore, of Ithaca, N. Y., was selected as one of the stenographers, and Walter Mouthrop of the District of Columbia was appointed as messenger.

A few other appointments will be made hereafter as the need for further help appears. It was ordered that the rooms of the commission be kept open every week day from 9 until 5 o'clock, and any person who has any suggestion to make will be accorded an opportunity to be heard, for at least one of the commission will undertake to be present, besides the secretary. Every Friday there will be a meeting of the full commission in order to transact routine business requiring the action of all the members.

The members will not be idle, for to each has been allotted a particular line of inquiry which he is expected to report upon to his fellow commissioners at intervals. For instance, Mr. White has been charged with the proposition of what may be likened to an abstract of title, Mr. Gilman has undertaken the preparation of all the maps and charts required and other members have been called upon to collect from the library of the department of state and the library of congress, all of the documents and historical maps bearing on the Venezuelan boundary. The effort will be to have these inquiries simultaneously and it is felt that much time will be saved.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

A Smashup in Kings County—Three Trainmen Injured.

HANFORD, January 17.—Freight train No. 21, G. W. Croy conductor, was wrecked at Ramsey Switch, near this city, at 10 o'clock last night. The train consisted of forty-five loaded cars, drawn by two engines, and the smashup was the greatest in the annals of railroading in this county. Fifteen cars and two engines were wrecked and several of the cars were literally torn to fragments. Fireman Kennedy was badly scalded, but not fatally. Engineer George Hutchinson had a leg fractured and Fireman George Hildebrant was slightly injured. It will take till Sunday to clear up the wreck.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—There was no cessation of the storm today, and the races at Ingleside were run in a driving rain. There were no special features, the program being made up from the poorer class of horses. Two favorites, three second choices and one outsider were the winners today. Attendance good; track very sloppy. Summaries:

Five and a half furlongs—Kamsin won, Wyoming 2, Mount McGregor 113. Time, 1.15½.

One mile—Fred Gardner won, Ike L 2, Little Jimmie 3. Time 1.46 ¾.

Six furlongs—Hazard won, Ferris Hartman 2, Trappean 3. Time, 1.20.

One mile and a sixteenth—Ransom won, Tenacity 2, Dungaven 3. Time, 1.54½.

Six furlongs—May McCarthy won, Pickeniff 2, Uncertainty 3. Time, 1.20½.

Six furlongs—Montalvo won, Realization 2, Boreas 3. Time, 1.18¾.

Good Rain at Hanford.

HANFORD, January 17.—A good rain is falling here, seventy-five hundredths of an inch for the storm. It will save a large area of grain already sown.

HAMMOND'S POSITION

LIKELY TO BE SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR YEARS.

Noticeable Difference of Treatment of British and American Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—General N. H. Harris today received a cable from Mrs. E. A. Wiltz of London, as follows: Hammond is in solitary confinement, a position most critical. The others are all right. A strong demand on the United States government in his behalf is necessary forthwith.

From a cablegram received by John Hays Hammond's friends here, it is [illegible] Whatever may be the conclusions reached no territorial aggrandizement nor material gain in any form can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our government is the peaceful solution of the controversy between friendly nations; for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory, and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisition in our hemisphere on the part of any European state.

lic has some special grievance against Hammond. The following dispatch was received later by William Alvord, president of the Bank of California, from United States Senator Perkins, dated at Washington: "Our government is using every effort to protect Hammond, Main and other Americans in Johnesburg. I have submitted your telegram to Secretary Olney."

The latest cablegram from London, received in this city this afternoon, was from F. Conner of the firm of Conner & Grant, who formerly had an office on California street. The message read as follows:

LONDON, January 17, 1896.

General N. H. Harris, San Francisco—Following cable received from Conner, Johannesburg:

Use all possible influence in Washington in behalf of the American prisoners. My worst fears of their critical position now confirmed. Hammond is likely to be sentenced to several years' imprisonment. (Signed) E. A. WILTZIE.

Further telegrams have been sent from here asking that prompt notification of the latest action of the government in this matter be promptly telegraphed.

The greatest indignation is felt amongst Mr. Hammond's friends in view of the discrimination shown by the Boer government in the treatment of American and English prisoners. They say that the most prominent of the English offenders have been turned over to the custody of the English government, which stands in marked contrast to the manner in which the American prisoners are being handled.

One gentleman who is at work here in securing the intervention of the government in the case of Hammond and the other Americans, made the following statement:

"The treatment of the American prisoners in Johannesburg is a striking illustration of the way in which our government is regarded by foreigners.

"The English government promptly secured the custody of British offenders, but from present indications our countrymen, whose offenses are insignificant as compared with those of the Englishmen, are to be sentenced without even so much as the semblance of consultation with the American government."

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

Webster Bros. drug store, corner K and Mariposa streets. *

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists. *

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros., Druggists, corner K and Mariposa streets, Fresno. *

COMMITTEE MEETING

Preparing for the Republican Convention.

ARRANGING BUILDING PLANS

Company Organized to Construct a Railroad From Needles to Milford, Utah.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The sub-committee of the Republican national committee, appointed to meet the delegates to the convention in St. Louis, met in the Southern hotel this afternoon to confer with a special committee appointed by the Business Men's League.

Chairman Carter of the national committee was unable to be present and his proxy was held by Mr. Manley. The first matter to come up was the selection of a sergeant-at-arms for the convention. There were four candidates for this office, all of whom were on the ground. The name of George Wiswells of Wisconsin, who had the support of the prominent Republicans of that state, was presented by John M. Ewing. James S. Clarkson nominated Timothy F. Byrnes of Minneapolis, a member of the executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs, and W. W. Johnson of Baltimore had the support of Chairman Manley. Frank Buchanan, an ex-United States marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, was nominated by Richard Kerens of St. Louis.

The contest was very close between Messrs. Byrnes and Wiswells, who received an equal number of votes on the first informal ballot. Mr. Johnson was given one vote, but on the next ballot, which was the first formal one taken, it was cast for Byrnes and elected him. The ballot stood four for Byrnes and three for Wiswell.

It turned out later, when Chairman Carter's letter to Mr. Manley was read, that it was only a communication stating that he could be present at the meeting and was not a proxy, so that gentleman is unrepresented here. This reduced the working force of the committee to seven voters.

At 1 o'clock the committee adjourned for lunch and when the members reassembled an hour later, a conference was had behind closed doors with Samuel Kennard, president, and W. H. Thompson, a member of the Business Men's League of St. Louis. Nothing was done but to look over the plans for altering the interior of the part of the exposition building, where the convention will be held. Isaac Taylor, a prominent merchant of this city, who has the plans in charge, explained them in detail, and tomorrow the visitors and local committee will visit the exposition building and whatever changes are to be made upon them, will then be decided.

Chairman Manley, who has come here authorized to make and execute any contracts necessary to carry out the plans of the two committees, will finish up everything tomorrow after the ball is finished.

This evening all the members of the sub-committee of the National Republican committee and a number of visiting Republican politicians were entertained at dinner at the home of Richard C. Kerens, the Missouri committeeman.

RAILROAD INCORPORATED.

Indications That Huntington is Interested.

LOS ANGELES, January 20.—Articles of [illegible] and Salt Lake Railroad Company were filed today in the county clerk's office. The company proposes to construct and maintain a standard gauge railroad from Needles, Cal., to Milford, Utah. Connection will be made at Beckwith with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, thence running northeasterly through the southern portion of the state of Nevada to Milford, 295 miles, where a junction will be made with the Union Pacific railway system. The company is capitalized at $7,000,000, divided into 7,000,000 shares at $1 each.

The trustees are William Carlson of San Diego; J. H. Clark, Butte, Mont.; J. M. Metcalf of Omaha, Neb.; A. B. Hotchkiss of Los Angeles and D. C. Reed of San Diego.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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IT OBJECTS TO MUD.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* remarks that the REPUBLICAN "has troubled bowels because the *Record-Union* chooses to call a spade a spade, and to designate the insanity of the advocacy of railroad ownership by the government in fitting terms." Merely remarking in passing that the REPUBLICAN is feeling quite comfortable, thanks, we suggest further that there is no earthly objection to the *Record-Union* calling a spade a spade, but when it terms a spade a muck-rake it displays an ignorance of the subject it treats which the REPUBLICAN greatly deprecates. The Sacramento paper may object to government ownership, but when it terms the proponents of that theory idiots, imbeciles, fools and insane, it shows a lamentable disposition to forget that a spade is not a muck-rake and that the man who does not shout through a Southern Pacific baroo is not necessarily afflicted with softening of the brain. The *Record-Union* says further:

"Does it not occur to the REPUBLICAN that the press of its ilk has been engaged in throwing mud at the *Record-Union* these many years? Does it not remember that reason, statement of fact and demonstrated truth in these columns have been invariably met from that quarter with assault upon motive and the slur of a personal fling?"

No, it does not so occur to the REPUBLICAN, nor does the REPUBLICAN thus remember. On the contrary, this paper conceives that the Sacramento paper has been treated with much tenderness by the press "of its ilk" and of all other ilks. The *Record-Union* occupies a unique position among the papers of California. It is the one organ which directly and avowedly belongs to the Southern Pacific. On all railroad questions it represents, not the wishes of the people but those of a corporation. If the Southern Pacific of Kentucky is in the right of a proposition, well and good for the paper; if it is in the wrong the *Record-Union* must paint it as right in any event. Occupying such a position, the Sacramento paper has been particularly open to attack, yet few indeed are the unkind things that have been said of it. But when it lumps together all who differ from its declared convictions (whatever its genuine convictions may be) and designates them all as imbeciles and demagogues, it is time for it to be made to understand that its opinions will not necessarily be applauded.

The *Record-Union's* announced objection to government ownership is contained in the following sentences:

"The country has grown to its present strength, importance and rank under a system that discourages governmental interference or engagement in business of a private character. It is an axiom in good government that that is the best governmental system which least interferes with commercial business. As to successes in other countries, the facts [illegible] of free government such as ours has there been any such success, and that wherever tried the conditions are not parallels to those of the United States."

Here is an implied admission (and it was necessary) that government ownership is successful in monarchies. It is, indeed, so successful that in such countries rates and fares have been reduced, accidents have been decreased and profits have been increased, the fares in Germany, for instance, being hardly more than a third as much as those in California. But, says the *Record-Union*, forgetting that government ownership has been comparatively successful in European republics, it would be a failure in the great American republic. If you ask why, comes the answer: Well, because it would; government ownership and republican institutions are inimical. We must pay more for transportation and we must take greater chances of death and wounds merely because this is a republic. Then here is a place where republics are a sad failure. Decidedly, there is something very wrong when the people cannot govern themselves to subserve their own interests as well as they might be subserved by a king or an emperor. It is an admission which railroad organs must make for themselves. We do not grant it. Says the *Record-Union:*

We are not now concerned with the charges that railroad corporations have been venal, or that they have been driven to defend themselves by engagement in politics. No matter how true or how exaggerated such statements may be; no matter whether the sum of their profits have been excessive or whether they have practiced extortion—all that has no relation whatever to the proposition to have the government of the United States engage in the business of railroading.

It has just this relation to the proposition: If the railroads have been, and are properly conducted, there should be no change, either to government ownership or anything else. The question of their conduct is of prime importance because if they have been properly managed there should be no change. The proponent of government ownership must begin with the proposition that a change is needed before he can expect to justify his theory of change. Unfortunately he need not fail in demonstrating the truth of the proposition on account of lack of material. There is all too much of it. Says the Sacramento paper, in conclusion:

"Until those reasons are shown to have insufficient basis, to be untenable, unsound and fallacious, it will serve no good purpose whatever to throw mud at the *Record-Union.*"

Hear a parable: A little boy sat in a mud puddle and threw filth on whoever of his companions would not play as he chose. But when the other little boys approached the puddle and said that they, too, could throw mud he cried: "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, to dabble in the mire!"

Was he not a very nice little boy?

The date of the Los Angeles fiesta for 1896 has been fixed at from April 22d to 25th. That it will be the biggest thing of its kind goes without saying.

The Stockton *Mail* suggests Secretary Carlisle for President—of a New York bank. He is entitled to the place if Grover does not want it.

WORK FOR VAGRANTS.

The question under consideration by the Board of Supervisors as to whether the stone corral shall be closed and the vagrant inmates of the county jail permitted to spend their time in idleness is of too much importance to be decided hastily.

The cost of guarding the prisoners and keeping the men at work since the corral has been opened up on two sides by a railroad switch is excessive and otherwise unsatisfactory, but it would seem to be entirely possible that these difficulties might in some way be overcome and the cost of guarding the prisoners materially reduced. It might be possible, for instance, to remove the corral to another location, where the stone could be conveniently unloaded; it also seems possible that the cost of transportation might be reduced, as the railroad company is directly benefited by the abatement of the tramp evil.

In any event a thorough investigation of the matter should be had before it is decided to put a premium upon vagrancy by offering board and lodging to the tramp element without the abhorred penalty of labor. The REPUBLICAN not only believes that the rock pile or some similar means of regular employment should be maintained, but that every vagrant in the county jail should be compelled to put in ten hours of labor every day excepting Sunday during his term of imprisonment.

The statement that vagrants have not avoided Fresno on account of its rock pile is altogether gratuitous, and is evidently contrary to the fact. The fact is that Fresno has suffered very much less from the tramp evil since the rock pile was instituted than it did prior to that time, and less also than neighboring towns. There is every reason to believe that hundreds of vagrants have been kept out of the county by the reputation that the county has made by compelling its prisoners to work, and that the stream would turn strongly this way again if that reputation were destroyed.

The results of the work done on the rock pile are small, and yet they are better than nothing. The value of the broken rocks when used upon the streets has been demonstrated by the late rains, and there is plenty of room for more work of the same kind around the court house square and upon some of the roads near town that are rendered almost impassable by a month of rainy weather.

Everything considered, the REPUBLICAN is emphatically opposed to abolishing the rock pile unless some more practicable and satisfactory method of employing the vagrant element in the jail is found to take its place.

JAMES ROGERS, a wealthy capitalist of Pomona, who is 77 years of age and has a creditable collection of children and grandchildren, has deeded his property to an Arizona school girl, who wears short dresses and a smile of innocent childhood, preparatory to making her his wife. The transfer of property is due to the anger of the old gentleman at the opposition of his family to the proposed nuptials. The sale of the girl by her natural guardians is a good one, considered from a purely financial standpoint, as the old man cannot be expected to cumber the earth for many years, and still the deal is not one that can be unreservedly indorsed. The transaction would be all right according to the ethics of the royal Turk, or, perhaps, of the American aristocracy of wealth, but to plain, everyday people the revolting features of the case considerably overbalance the advantages to be derived. School girls are not supposed to be for sale in this country, and traffic of that sort should not be encouraged.

SPAIN evidently realizes that if she is to succeed in putting down the Cuban rebellion she must do so at once, for within a few weeks' time the Spanish soldiers will have to contend with the unhealthfulness of the hot season, as well as the disadvantages with which they have been unable to successfully cope in the past. The natives can live under climatic conditions that bring certain death to the foreigners, and the advent of the hot season will be welcomed by them as providential interposition. The Cubans have fully earned the recognition of their belligerent rights by this government, and should have it in the crucial stage of the struggle now at hand.

SPEAKER REED has promptly and positively denied the statement sent out in the press dispatches that he would oppose the admission of Arizona and New Mexico because they are silver territories. As a matter of course the statement was not believed by anybody who did not desire to make political capital out of it, but as that represents a good many people it is well that the denial has been made. There is no question about Arizona's claims for statehood deserving recognition.

THE Cleveland newspapers now refer to the Stockton *Mail* as the organ of the mugwumps. The lines are being pretty closely drawn through the Democratic camp now-a-days, and there is little room for neutrality. On one side are the opponents of Clevelandism and on the other are the cuckoos. If the *Mail* is a mugwump organ under the reign of Cleveland it at least has the satisfaction of knowing that it stands for Democratic principles.

STOCKTON is still having more or less fun out of her big Fourth of July celebration, which is particularly memorable on account of the excitement attending the selection of a carnival queen. The latest phase of the great patriotic demonstration is a successful suit in the courts for money due on account of material furnished to paint the town in national colors. An appeal will be taken to a higher court and the end is not yet.

THE statement of Bob Ingersoll that he has not been converted or otherwise seriously affected by the prayers which have been offered up in his behalf will not surprise many people. "Pope Bob" is hopelessly wedded to his skepticism, and petitions for divine grace may be more profitably directed in some other direction. The present is not an age of miracles.

VENEZUELANS may have some fun in burning Salisbury in effigy, but they will not settle any boundary disputes in that way. The patriotism of the southern republics is commendable, but its statesmanship needs a balance wheel.

FRESNO'S HEALTHFULNESS.

When the first comers settled in Fresno county there was no irrigation and they naturally, and almost necessarily, settled along the low and marshy river bottoms. The inevitable result followed. Such places, here as elsewhere, are unhealthful, and the sickness among the settlers consequently was common. A second result followed this result: Exaggerated reports of the real conditions were published, and Fresno county secured a reputation for unhealthfulness which has but gradually departed since the population has settled in the higher and more healthful places which constitute by far the greater portion of the county. No reputation could be more unjust or less deserved, as will be demonstrated.

In discussing this question it is of little avail to appeal to the experience and observation of the people who have resided in Fresno county for many years, for they might be considered prejudiced witnesses, although they would agree that there are few localities more healthful than this. But "figures talk," and they shall be made to do so in this connection, merely premising that the death rate in the county outside of Fresno city is a trifle less than that in the city.

The population of Fresno city in the years from 1892 to 1895, inclusive, was fully 11,000 (it was 10,818 by the census of 1890). The total number of deaths in the same time was 537, a yearly average of 126¾. This is a death rate, maintained during four years, of but a little more than eleven and one-half to the one thousand of population. Now let us compare this with the death rate of California and of her principal city, San Francisco. The death rate of the state in the census year of 1889-90 was, according to United States census reports, fourteen and two-thirds to the thousand of population, while that of the metropolis was twenty-three and one-half to the thousand. That is to say Fresno shows a 22 per cent. better rate of mortality than the average of the state and more than 50 per cent. better than San Francisco.

And, lest somebody shall run away with the impression that the mortality of California is high, we give the mortality of five cities taken at random from the more important cities of the country. The mortality of New York is more than twenty-seven to the thousand, of Philadelphia twenty-two and one-fourth, of Chicago more than twenty-one, of St. Louis more than nineteen and of Minneapolis, which is notoriously healthful, nearly fifteen. The chances for living in Fresno are from twenty-two to fifty-six per cent better than those of the dwellers in these cities.

So the "figures talk." They establish conclusively that Fresno not only is not unhealthful but is far more than ordinarily healthful. As has been suggested, the old reputation is rapidly going from us, but in the light of these indisputable facts, it should be gone beyond recall.

REFERRING to the present congress the esteemed afternoon paper says:

They meet in congress in their strength and valor. Full power was in their hands, and they started the wheel. The first turn of that wheel was $100,000,000 bonds, they wanted $200,000,000, but Cleveland said no. One hundred million will suffice for the present until you show your hands. The people were app alled.

If the people have not been appalled they certainly will be startled when they read the above. Not until yesterday's issue of the contemporary carried the startling news to a waiting world was it known that congress had issued $100,000,000 or any other amount of bonds. It was not even known that congress had authorized any sort of bond issue, but it has been generally believed that the senate will refuse to indorse the house measure authorizing the issue of short time 3-per cent coin bonds, instead of the 4-per cent gold bonds which have been so popular with the Cleveland administration—and with their liberal commission to the brokers, equally popular with the syndicate which handled them. But with the appalling news of the afternoon paper—which flatly contradicts all of the above—comes a bright ray of hope for the overburdened taxpayers. Grover Cleveland has come to their relief and cast himself, a massive wall of flesh, between the people and a congress bent upon piling upon a hapless country a burden of bonds that must be paid in the toil and the privation of this and the coming generation. Hail, then, to Cleveland, the bulwark and protector of the people. Hail and—hail some more! It is difficult to find words to express the feeling of thankfulness that will swell every true American heart in possessing the knowledge that Grover has thrown himself into the chasm and dammed the torrent of bonds at a time when the flood seemed irresistible. But, doubtless, the admiring contemporary will supply the words which fail at the moment when the glad sunlight of the righteous act first dawns upon us.

REAR ADMIRAL BELKNAP, retired, would not be astonished if the British flying squadron should come straight to American waters, so he says. The most of the rest of us, who are merely plain, common mortals, would be. We do not believe that Great Britain wants war with this nation more than we desire war with her, and unless a war, or a threat of it, were intended what possible object could the squadron have in coming here? There is not the least reason in the world to presume that the pacific tone of the English press is feigned. Withal, our British cousins have some little reason to keep their squadron somewhat nearer home than are the American waters.

THOSE old Triangle street crossings, which are several inches lower than the middle of the street, should be taken up and relaid. More money has now been spent in scraping the mud off of them than it would cost to raise them to the proper level. And still they are covered with mud or dust during four-fifths of the year.

THE Democratic national convention can make no stronger indorsement of Cleveland's policy than by nominating Carlisle for President; but will it do it?

IT does not necessarily follow because Salisbury is saying nothing that he has gone duck hunting.

SPEAKING of corporations, a writer in the Merced *Sun* says:

The individuals who secure a charter are exempt from the debts of the corporation. They may rob the corporation, and the corporation in turn may rob the public, but the public has no resource against the individuals who are sheltered by the charter.

Corporations have earned a good deal of the antagonism that they receive from the public, but in view of the fact that the constitution of this State declares that the share holders of a corporation are individually responsible for the debts of that corporation to the full amount of their stock therein, and that a decision was rendered by the supreme court of the State only a few days ago positively affirming the individual responsibility of corporation stockholders, it appears quite plain that the *Sun* contributor belongs to that unfortunately large class of writers who have but little use for facts. Large, burning words and sentences with tails on them like a comet have more attractions for them than the cold logic of facts. Their highest aim is to give a lurid cast to the surrounding atmosphere, and in this they very much dislike to be hampered by anything more weighty than a wild imagination.

IT is announced that Ohio Democrats are attempting to combine on Melville Ingalls as the candidate of that state for the Presidency. Mr. Ingalls is president of the Big Four and other railways, and would be a fitting representative of the corporation interests of the country. Whether those interests are entitled to two Presidents in succession is another question, and it is one on which, if we mistake not, the people of the United States would be pleased to see a direct issue drawn. If the Democracy feels like nominating a railroad president for President of the nation, let it proceed. The Republican party need ask nothing better.

THE Baron Baroteau of Oakland asks for a divorce from the Baroness because she drinks much red liquor, practices the skirt dance and turns the hose on his baronial person. The first counts in the indictment may be considered prerogatives of royalty, but the hose act would appear to be going a little too far even in the wide latitude allowed for the eccentricity of rank and blue blood. If the Baron can prove the latter charge he ought to have his divorce.

CLEVELAND has been abused and lied about more than any President we have ever had, but he seems to be healthy.—*Visalia Times.*

EX-Partner Stetson is also feeling pretty well, thank you. In fact the whole combination appears to be feeling better than the people who are denouncing them. They have reasons for feeling that way.

THE "flying squadron" that was announced to be en route to American waters, is not flying anywhere. It is just flapping its wings in its own duck pond, to show the world the color of its plumage.

WHEN Bierce and Davenport both get into the funding bill scrimmage there will be plenty of music in the air. The A. P. A.-Catholic discussion will be merely a sideshow then.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Visalia to establish municipal water works, the present supply and service is not satisfactory, and it is believed the municipality can improve it.

THE "sweet pea girl" wants to leave her husband. This is about the time of year when that kind of plant begins to climb.

RANDOM REMARKS.

Soon as the winter shades prevail
Our Grover tells a gloomy tale
Of shrinking gold, which all desponds,
And then he issues some more bonds.

It appears to be a settled fact that Carie Buckley is to resume again the position of boss in San Francisco. Speaking of San Francisco's moral character—But how could a person do it?

Oftentimes, Ephraim, the editorial room proposes, but the business office disposes. Digest that fact thoroughly, and you will have traveled some little distance on the thorny path of newspaperdom.

Secretary Olney is reported to be in doubt concerning how this nation can recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. It should be a pleasant thought to the descendants of our forefathers that France was not afflicted with similar uncertainty something more than a century ago.

One Oakland woman is suing another for $10,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband. It seems a high value to place on affections that were so easily alienated. It strikes the writer that love which goes glimmering in such a manner must have been a very poor article in the first place.

The name of Lady Sholto Douglas may be found in "Debrett's Peerage" for 1896. This is just and right. A peerage which contains a Lord Sholto Douglas cannot be lowered any in tone by any marital additions which he may make to it. It is a pleasure to announce in behalf of the British aristocracy that Lady Douglas' blue-blooded legs are said to be a great attraction in Lord Douglas' blue-blooded show.

It is announced that the parties to a Santa Cruz lawsuit are great grandchildren of King George IV of England by an ambiguous route. It ought to be said, however, in behalf of the poor creatures that they should not be blamed. They could not help it if their great grandpa was bad, not having been present at the time. Probably they feel as mortified as any of the rest of us would under such distressing circumstances. In reality the newspapers ought not to have said anything about it. How would they feel if their great grandpas had been hard characters?

Lord Douglas need not have told the Oroville audience that "my wife cannot sing to such music as that." It is generally understood that the music has not yet been composed to which her Ladyship can sing. The fair lady's gifts do not run very much above the shoulders, it is said. She is gifted, but otherwise. Still it was wrong of the musician to strike his Lordship. Such a deed might have resulted in giving the noble Douglas the nosebleed, and consequently covering his clothing with blue stains which would not have come out in the wash. It is, indeed, fortunate that the rash act did not terminate in such a manner.

A little flock in Macoupah, Illinois, is attempting to rid itself of its shepherd on a charge that he voted for Cleveland in 1892. It is but justice to the clergyman to say that he denies the grave allegation. A little flock cannot be too careful in such a case. It should be absolutely certain that it is right before it thus casts an indelible stain on a pastor's character. It should remember that, even if he establishes his innocence, something of a shadow of reproach will be apt to linger about him in the minds of men who will remember only the terrible charge against him. For the writer's part, he will believe no such thing of a clergyman unless it is conclusively demonstrated to be true.

Truly Shattuck probably should be brought back to her mother's trial by legal process. But, whether she is or not, the mother should not be returned to prison. She has been punished enough, and too much, for a deed for which any husband would have been acquitted. The girl is merely a good-looking tough, but it was her mother who shot the young woman's paramour, and we submit that a mother's feelings should be as zealously regarded as those of a husband. As a matter of fact, they should be as much more so as the average maternal love is deeper than the average conjugal affection. Mrs. Shattuck should henceforth be a free woman.

The estate of a former Stockton man named Elliott will press a claim against the federal government for $40,000 for damages done to property and losses incurred by the acts of the Fourth and Fifth regiments of California volunteers during the civil war. A dispatch says: "The troops camped on Elliott's place and appropriated what he had that was of use in the camp." The stuff on Elliott's place that the soldiers appropriated may have been worth $40,000, but, if so, his place must have had some gilt-edged accouterments. Most San Joaquin county ranches do not have that much lying around loose. We know nothing of the circumstances of this case, but, on general principles, we have noticed that there are two kinds of claims which are quite apt to "swell." One is a claim against the federal government, and the other a claim against a railroad. Still, Mr. Elliott may have had $40,000 worth of stuff lying around loose.

The gentlemen who deal in the insidious folding bed must henceforth assume all the responsibilities. The supreme court has so decided in the case of Miss Lewis, a San Francisco young woman. The girl had just retired, and had said her—

Now I lay me down to sleep
Upon the bed that pa bought cheap.
If it should shut before I wake,
I hope to Lord my back won't break.

She had barely concluded her petition when the bed folded, standing Miss Lewis on her head, breaking her arm and otherwise damaging her. She sued the furniture dealer, and now the supreme court has decided that he must pay any damages which a jury may award to her. This is a move in the right direction, but full justice will never be done until the law provides that an accident insurance policy shall go with every folding bed.

WE PRAISE THEE, LORD.

"We praise thee, Lord," the churchman said,
"That we are not as others are,
That still the narrow path we tread,
Nor wander from thy sight too far.
So godless those, so godly we,
Our praise, dear Lord, for you we owe to thee."

* * *

I saw a woman on the street,
And other women passed her by
(So righteous they, 'twas doubtless meet!)
With sidelong glance and scornful eye;
And as they passed still harder grew
The look upon the painted face,
Herself too well the woman knew
Outside the world's o'er-cautious grace.

There passed her by a sobbing child,
A hungry Arab of the street,
And then her face grew wondrous mild,
And no'er a mother's was more sweet.
She gave him all her scanty store;
She clasped gaunt Hunger by the hand,
Then turned unto the life before;
With look I half could understand.

* * *

"We praise thee, Lord"—The anthems ring
From cloister dim, or near or far—
"Our praise to thee the righteous bring
That we are not as others are."
But I, dear Lord, give praise to thee
That Thou will save e'en such as she.

A pocket phonograph measuring 6 by 3 by 2 inches is a new French production, which is said to work perfectly. They are going to revolutionize phonograph business. When it is so reduced that a girl can carry it around in the attic of her dress, it will mean trouble for the young men. Men, for instance, almost always promise the girls to whom they are engaged that they will stop smoking, or nearly stop smoking, or something of that sort. After they are married they go to smoking again as hard as ever, and when their wives reproach them, they say that they never promised any such thing. How awful it would be at such a time to have a phonograph pulled on the wicked smoker and have him compelled to listen while it reported his solemn vow! It would hurt almost any man's feelings. Yet something like this may be expected to happen at any time if the enrollment of phonographs is to continue. It is time for statutory interference.

AS THE LIGHTNING TALKS.

The British foreign office has sent out an official denial that the flying squadron will come to American waters. Bear witness that the incubator of this department denied the report in advance of the foreign office. A person learns to detect these cabled or wired fictions quite readily after a time. The report that the Pope has offered to act as arbitrator of the Venezuelan question is also denied, as is another report that Associate Justice Field will soon resign. It is quite easy to fill a newspaper with interesting reading matter now-a-days. The *modus operandi* is about as follows:

Monday—A reporter or correspondent somewhere hatches the lie.

Tuesday—The lightning seizes it, and it is published to the world.

Wednesday—Government officials are interviewed and know nothing about it.

Thursday—Report that government officials know more than they admit. One of them sneezed violently when approached.

Friday—The Duke of Geewhizz says that he is ready for whatever may come.

Saturday—The story in all of its ramifications is officially denied.

Sunday—Able editorial demonstrating what would have happened if the story had been true.

And the public must endure this sort of thing until publishers combine to protect their readers.

A newspaper cannot be too careful about the information it disseminates. We read the following in that generally accurate paper, the Visalia *Times*, the other day:

The present rain is showering twenty-dollar gold pieces all over Tulare county. Get your part of them, gentle reader, and when the long summer days come you will not feel so much like cussin' the government.

Now we do not enjoy "cussin' the government," and, while we have never engaged in a wild, wholesale grab for twenty-dollar gold pieces, a limited number of them would be quite useful in our business just at this time. We took the *Times* at its word, and argued as follows: If the present rain is showering twenty-dollar gold pieces all over Tulare county, it is showering them over Fresno county, too. Moral: Get out and get a few. So, the other night when it was raining so hard, we arose from our downy couch and told the unfortunate sharer of our lot that we were going on the back porch to pick up a bushel or two of twenty-dollar pieces. She said something about softening of an alleged brain, but we went, just the same. Clad in a long white *robe de nuit* and the vacant smile which everybody about Fresno now knows, we went. We might have put on a mackintosh, but in the hopeful exuberance of the moment we forgot it. We stood on the back porch twenty-three minutes, and not a single twenty-dollar gold piece fell in all that time. The rain was awfully wet, but it was not punctuated with double-eagles. We caught nothing in the world except a cold. This is why we say that a newspaper cannot be too careful about its assertions. If they are mistaken, it gives a man's wife too much of a chance to get the best of him in an argument.

A. J. W.

TWO CONFLAGRATIONS

St. Louis Firemen Buried in Ruins.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $200,000

Three Men Killed and Several Injured at New Haven, Connecticut.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—As a result of a fire in a building tonight five firemen are buried in the ruins and one is dead. Four of those in the ruins are thought to be dead, as nothing can be seen or heard of them, while the fifth, R. Miller of Savage Corps No. 1, can be heard and it is hoped to rescue him alive. Owney Hines, foreman of truck No. 6, who was taken from the burning building soon after the fire started badly suffocated and cut, died while being taken to the hospital.

The total loss caused by water and fire is estimated at fully $200,000, fully insured.

At 1.30 Wednesday, the firemen succeeded in rescuing R. Miller, who was taken to the hospital. His left arm was broken and his body badly bruised, but he is not fatally injured. The firemen are now working at a pile of debris with the prospect of soon getting out the bodies of the missing men, who are undoubtedly dead.

At this hour (2.15 a.m.) the firemen have cleared away considerable of the debris piled on top of their comrades, and faint cries can be heard from the center of the heap, which is ceiling high. One of the men said he could recognize the voice of Captain Staunton, and they are redoubling their efforts to get the imprisoned ones out.

It will take several hours to go to the bottom of the wreckage, where it is hoped to find the four men alive.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 21.—Three men were killed and four received serious injuries today by the explosion of gas in the four-story building owned by English & Mersick, and occupied by the owners, who are engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware, and F. Pileglar & Co., hardware manufacturers.

The explosion set the building on fire, and it was destroyed with all its contents, the loss amounting to $100,000. There were about forty people in the building at the time of the accident, and for a time the report was current that fully half of these had perished.

The explosion took place in Pileglar's warerooms, where the gas tank was being tested. Hauser, who was doing the work, was instantly killed, his body being terribly mangled.

Two bodies, supposed to be those of William Stevens, bookkeeper, and a lad named Toof, were taken from the ruins, after the fire had been subdued.

TRULY SHATTUCK SKIPS.

Fled to Avoid Testifying Against Her Mother.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Truly Shattuck, the young actress, has fled to avoid testifying against her mother who is being tried for the murder of Harry Poole. Truly was the chief witness against her mother during her first trial, as Mrs. Shattuck shot the young man on account of his attentions to her daughter, and it was proved that Truly, at the command of her mother, wrote Poole a note which summoned him to her house the day he was shot. It is said Miss Shattuck has accepted an engagement to sing in a Montana theater. The trial was postponed today by Judge Belcher, who directed the police to apprehend the witness. The chief of police at Portland has been wired to intercept the fugitive.

Bridge Dedication.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., January 21.—The Pacific Short Line bridge over the Missouri river, one of the longest structures in the country, was opened today with appropriate ceremonies. The bridge cost $1,300,000. The length, including the two fixed spans, with a draw at either end, is 1940 feet, and with the trestle approaches it is 4,140 feet. The structure is 60 feet wide, with railway and street car tracks, wagon road and a walk for foot passengers. Over 7,500,000 pounds of steel were used in its construction.

Improvements at Lake Tahoe.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Elaborate plans are under way for making Lake Tahoe accessible and attractive. Bliss & Son of Nevada are having built at the Union Iron works a steel steamer which is to run twenty-three knots an hour. In addition to this they propose to build a broad-gauge electric road from Truckee to Lake Tahoe, and also build a large hotel near the lake.

Germany's Plans Will be Revealed

LONDON, January 22.—The *Standard* has a Berlin dispatch which says: In the coming navy debate in the Reichstag, government plans will be revealed, but it is unlikely that any credits will be demanded until next session. Unconfirmed rumors are abroad that Chancellor Von Hohenlohe's situation is precarious, owing to his strenuous opposition to the Emperor's naval plan.

Charged With Three Offenses.

URIAH, January 21.—John Schneider, the captured stage robber, has been charged with three separate offenses. One is robbing mails on December 31st, another is robbing a stage on January 15th, and the third is for shooting an officer on January 7th. The evidence against him in all three cases is said to be very strong.

The Storm is Over.

LATHROP, January 21.—The storm is over with prospects of a freeze tonight. The total rainfall was 3½ inches. The total for the season is 6.27; last season 13.54. Indications are for a magnificent harvest. The fears that much grain will have to be resown are groundless.

Ex-Congressman Ewing Dead.

NEW YORK, January 21.—General Thomas Ewing, ex-member of congress from Ohio, is dead at the age of 67. His death was the result of injuries accidentally received yesterday. He was struck by a cable car, thrown several yards, and landed on his head.

Crushed by a Heavy Gun.

VALLEJO, January 21.—A forty ton gun which was being hoisted on board the monitor Monadnock, fell on the leg of Andy Barr, a rigger, today, and crushed the limb below the knee into a jelly.

Indorsed the Monroe Doctrine.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting today indorsed the Monroe doctrine and protested against the passage of the Funding bill.

A FARM GIVEN AWAY

Consisting of one sheet of FARM BUILDINGS and one sheet of 78 Subjects, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, etc. These are to please the children. The Farm House and Animals can be cut out and made to stand, thus making a complete Miniature Farm Yard.

3 Ways to Get This Farm:

Send 6 Coupons; or
1 Coupon and 6 Cents; or
10 Cents without any Coupon, to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.,

and the Farm will be sent you POSTPAID. You will find one Coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two Coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

STOCKHOLDERS LIABLE.

Debts of Corporations Secured by Individual Liability.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The supreme court rendered an important decision today declaring that the stockholders of the defunct Pacific bank are individually liable for the debts of the corporation. The decision was rendered in the suit of Matthew McGowan, as assignee of numerous creditors of the bank, against the stockholders to enforce their liability on the total amount of the claim, for their proportion of the stock held by them. McGowan obtained judgment in the lower court, and the McDonalds and other defendants appealed.

The supreme court affirmed the judgment, declaring that under the constitution of 1849 the debts of corporations are secured by individual liability, and each stockholder is liable for the debts of the corporation; also, that acts of the legislature that seek to remove this liability are in conflict with the constitution, and therefore void.

LORD AND LADY DOUGLAS

Create a Sensation in an Oroville Theater.

OROVILLE, January 21.—Lord Sholto Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensbury, is not having an easy time as the manager of a theatrical troupe. His company played here last evening. When Lady Douglas gave her song and dance act, Lord Douglas rushed upon the stage, crying: "My wife cannot sing to such music as that." The audience hissed, and today the leader of the orchestra, meeting Douglas on the street, asked if he wanted trouble. Lord Douglas answered in the negative, whereupon the musician attacked Douglas, striking him as he was entering a carriage. Lady Douglas made a great outcry and both Douglas and the musician were arrested. Douglas was subsequently released and the orchestra leader held for trial.

PACIFIC CABLE.

THE BILL LIKELY TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY.

It Will Embrace Provisions to Secure to the United States the Right of Way.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—From the action of the house committee on commerce today there seems to be little doubt that the bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable from the Pacific coast to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan will be favorably reported.

The committee directed the sub-committee to prepare a bill embracing certain changes considered desirable.

There will be a conference between the members and the state department officials regarding the arrangements for a cable station on the Marshall Islands, owned by Germany.

The principal points of difference between the cable company and the committee are the amount of government subsidy to be granted and the time to be allowed for laying the cable. It is proposed by the company to have the cable working to the Hawaiian Islands in eighteen months, and completed to Japan in three years. The bill to be drafted reduces this time.

The subsidy asked is $180,000 a year for a term of twenty years, the government to have free use of the cable in that time. In the course of the discussion it was argued that the subsidy asked was too large in view of the estimated cost of the work, $6,500,000 or $7,000,000, and the probable amount of government business, which the committee estimated at $20,000 to $30,000. The suggestion was also entertained that subsidies might be granted by the Japanese government and possibly China. The bill to be framed will probably reduce the subsidy. It will also embrace provisions to secure the United States government the right of way in the use of the cable.

James S. Seymser, president, and E. E. Bayliss, vice president of the company, have written Chairman Hepburn, accepting suggestions made by the committee that the company shall deposit in the treasury $100 000 in bonds to be forfeited in case it fails to complete the work within the specified time; that the rates between the United States and the island of Ohua shall not exceed 75 cents per word and $1.50 to Japan and China, also that after twenty years press messages shall be carried at press rates, not to exceed one-quarter of business rates.

Mr. Bennett of New York has asked Secretary Olney for an opinion whether it will be necessary to make a treaty with the German government to secure the right to establish a cable station on the Marshal islands.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Widow Found Dead on the Floor of Her Room.

LOS ANGELES, January 22. — The coroner will tomorrow investigate the death of Mrs. Belle T. Heath, a widow who died under mysterious circumstances at her home on East First street Monday night.

Mrs. Heath was found dead on the floor of her bedroom this afternoon, fully dressed with the exception of her shoes and stockings.

An old man named Allen spent the evening with Mrs. Heath Monday night. Both had been drinking and the neighbors heard them quarreling. During the quarrel a heavy body seemed to strike the floor and Allen was heard to say, "I will put some pillows under your head." Soon after that he went away.

Nothing was seen of Mrs. Heath from that time until her door was forced open this afternoon when it was found she was dead. Allen has not been arrested, but will be asked to explain the circumstances of the quarrel at the inquest tomorrow.

The bids for rebuilding the burnt portion of the court house will be opened by the supervisors next Monday.

VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

England's Proposed Method of Arbitration.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP

Congressman George L. Wellington Nominated by the Republicans.

NEW YORK, January 21.—A dispatch to the *World* from Caracas says: The admiralty observes secrecy. The sailing of the American squadron, now at anchor in Hampton Roads to watch the Venezuelan coast, is looked for.

England's proposed method of arbitration, which has been published in the American press, is viewed here with suspicion, especially Olhli's offer of mediation.

Venezuela would never consent to this. Olhli has been Venezuela's enemy. Olhli is also opposed to the United States and friendly to England.

Anti-English sentiment continues popular. An effigy of Salisbury was prepared and carried through the streets, the multitude jeering it. The procession stopped at the plaza, where a mock trial was held. The effigy was sentenced to death. Excited people pulled the clothing from the figure and tore it into pieces, which were distributed among the crowd.

President Crespo and his family, with a body guard of 350 soldiers, have sought quiet on the sea coast. With Secretary Nunez and clerks, the President is preparing his annual message to congress, which meets in February. It is said it will be a vigorous document.

The revolutionary movement is dying out. The government is confident.

Found Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Thomas Kelly, the young Philadelphian who broke a window because he was starving and wanted to be arrested that he might obtain food, has found friends and has been released from custody. Dr. Schlesinger read of the young man's misfortune and called to see him at the city prison. The Doctor said he would give the young fellow a home until he could find work, and he was released.

Field Trials—Second Day.

BAKERSFIELD, January 21.—The second day of the field trials was more successful than the first. The weather was perfect and birds abundant. The derby was completed and prizes awarded as follows: John Schumacher's English Setter Rowena first, J. W. Keune's English Setter San Carlos, second, R. K. Gardner's English Setter Pemchmark third.

A Rich Haul.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Karl Herman, a wealthy German, was robbed Sunday night of a box containing $5000 worth of money and jewels. The thieves broke into his room on Post street and got away with their plunder without detection.

GOMEZ' COUNTERMARCH

AN INCIDENT REPORTED AT HAVANA.

The March Westward Due to a Call for Help From Maceo.

HAVANA, January 21.—An incident of Maximo Gomez' countermarch through Havana province is reported today. Day before yesterday he arrived with 30,000 men at the plantation of Amalia. While there he sent for the administrator of Port Aguilite and told him that he came to destroy that place with dynamite in view of its disobedience of his orders against grinding sugar cane. But, he added, if the garrison would retire from the plantation he would agree not to do this. This was agreed to and the garrison retired, but only as far as San Jose. Port Aguilite is a fine estate and Gomez has given a written order not to burn it out of respect to the administrator and owner, the aged Spanish patriot, Manuel Calve.

Gomez has traveled toward and arrived at Gunyabal, fifteen miles south of Havana, and near the line of Pinar del Rio province. The movements of Gomez westward again are believed to be due to a call from Maceo for help to relieve him from a critical situation in Pinar del Rio.

The administrator of Port Aguilite has arrived in Havana, having been provided by Gomez with a passport which carried him through

HELP FOR HAMMOND

Urgent Requests for Immediate Aid.

WRONGFULLY CONFINED IN JAIL

Bail is Refused by the Transvaal Government—May be Made to Suffer for Others.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, is evidently in serious danger in the Transvaal. Urgent cablegrams were received here tonight by Henry Croswell, city and county auditor, M. F. Tarpey, a prominent Democratic politician, and a third came to Colonel H. L. Thornton, but as the latter is dead it was opened by his nephew, Mr. Croswell.

The cablegrams are dated Newcastle, Natal, January 22d. As Newcastle is a long distance from the Transvaal, it is thought they were smuggled through, and therefore better represent the situation than any previously received here. The messages are all signed by J. J. Curtis, who is a son of George T. Curtis, a grandson of Joseph Storey, once justice of the supreme court of the United States, and a nephew of W. W. Storey, the sculptor. The message addressed to Croswell is as follows:

"Exert your influence to help Hammond. He is confined with sixty of us in the Pretoria jail. He has been taken as one of the ringleaders, and unless some radical measures are taken by our government he will be made to suffer for the sins of others, for which he is in no way responsible."

The message addressed to Colonel Thornton says: I earnestly beg you to use your influence to protect Hammond from the consequence of a mistake which has been made by others in this unfortunate business. He is not guilty, and has been wrongfully confined in jail for the past ten days, and the Transvaal government refuses to admit him to bail.

Mr. Croswell, who has known Hammond and Curtis for twenty years, wired Senator Stewart at Washington, impressing upon him the seriousness of the situation, and urging him to do all in his power to help the imprisoned men.

JUDGE CARTER'S DECISION.

Deputies Salaries Must be Paid by the County.

VISALIA, January 22.—Judge Carter of Fresno today filed a decision in the case of Tulare county vs. Jefferds. This case was instituted in December to restrain Auditor Jefferds from drawing warrants to pay salaries of deputy officers. Judge Carter decides that officers have a right to deputies and their salaries must be paid by the county.

A cloudburst occurred in the foothills east of here Sunday. What appeared like a solid wall of water four feet high rolled down Horse Creek carrying logs, trees and fences and washed out the county bridge and a small irrigation flume lower down. No other damage is reported. The storm seems to be over. Two and five hundredths inches of rain fell making 4.8 inches for the season. Farmers are busy plowing and seeding, expecting good crops. The season is very like that of '84, when no rain fell till January 26th, when abundant rains came, making a bountiful harvest.

HENRY HOOK DROWNED.

Body of a Well-Known Resident Identified at Oakland Morgue.

OAKLAND, January 22.—The body of a man taken from the estuary at the foot of Grove street in Oakland early today was identified at the morgue as that of Henry Hook, a recent resident of Oakland, and well-known in Contra Costa county, where he had lived from boyhood. The body had been in the water apparently for a number of days. How Hood met his death is a mystery that his relatives cannot solve. The deceased had been missing a week. The news of his disappearance was kept a secret among a few of the close friends of Hook, who had been making a quiet search for him. Their efforts, however, were entirely unsuccessful, and no trace of the missing man was found. Hook was considered wealthy.

A STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

Arrested in Kansas City for Highway Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, January 22.—Don E. Hawley of San Francisco, a young man who is a student at the Kansas City Dental college, is incarcerated in the city prison here under a charge of highway robbery. William Locke, a barber, is his alleged accomplice. They are accused of having held up Rowland Hill, a waiter at Twelfth and Washington streets, at an early hour this morning. Hawley, who is 22 years of age, was well liked by his classmates, and has heretofore borne a good reputation. The young man was completely broken down when visited at the city prison today by several students, who, when they heard of Hawley's arrest, were at first sure that some mistake had been made.

Murder in the First Degree.

SAN DIEGO, January 22.—The trial of Joe Ebanks for murder, which has been in progress for a fortnight, terminated at 7 o'clock tonight, the jury finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. The crime of which Ebanks was convicted was the killing of Mrs. Leroy Stiles, who with her aged father was found shot to death in a tent in which they were living on the beach a few miles from Oceanside. The evidence against Ebanks was very strong although circumstantial. The case went to the jury late this afternoon and it took them two hours and a quarter to reach a conclusion. As the verdict is not accompanied by any recommendation it carries with it the death penalty.

Large Grain Ranch Flooded.

MARCUSE, Cal., January 22. — The levee surrounding the 2000-acre ranch of Marcuse & Son broke today and the ranch, which is planted to grain, is flooded. A levee surrounding Humphrey's ranch also broke. The water is coming in through the two breaks rapidly and by morning this town will be surrounded. Should the Sacramento river fall sufficiently within a week the water will run off and the grain will not be damaged. The water in the Feather river is falling and no danger is apprehended from that source.

Tramps Put Officers to Flight.

SAN BERNARDINO, January 22.—A gang of thirteen tramps put three Redlands officers to flight last night. The gang was camped in the Arroyo and the officers swooped down on them, intending to arrest the whole party. The hobos fell upon the representatives of the law, and after disarming them caused them to beat a hasty retreat. This morning an organized search was made, but none of the gang could be found.

GOMEZ' POSITION CRITICAL.

He Approached Within a Short Distance of Havana.

HAVANA, January 23. — The latest movement reported of General Maximo Gomez was that yesterday he was at the plantation of Moralos and passed the road near Chimbarecezo, province of Havana, going southward. He does not appear to have camped last night, but divided his forces and sent them on the march in several directions. The Spanish troops are closely pursuing the insurgents and it is said that he will be unable to escape. In fact, Gomez' position is looked upon here as being rather critical.

MADRID, January 23.—Maximo Gomez, by a rapid movement, approached within fifteen kilometres of Havana. General Marin was on the alert and made a sortie at 2 o'clock in the morning. He surprised the insurgents, who withdrew in confusion in the direction of Tapasto.

Going to Feed the Hungry.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Miss Clara Barton and her staff, members of the National Red Cross Society, sailed today on the steamship New York. Those who accompanied her were Dr. J. J. Hubbell, field agent; Miss Lucy Greaves, stenographer and typewriter; Ernest Mason, interpreter and linguist, and George H. Pullman, secretary to Miss Barton. In a brief discussion of her plans, Miss Barton said: "We expect to reach Constantinople within three weeks. This will allow delay and transfer in London, Paris and Geneva. I have no definite plans as yet, but shall mature plans when I reach the field of operation. I was asked to do the work because they could not get any one else.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

GENERAL PANDO BELIEVES WEYLER WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

Gomez Said to be Suffering From Illness—Village of Nacarento Burned.

HAVANA, January 22.—General Luis Pando, who arrived here yesterday, said that he had come to Havana in obedience to the orders of his superiors, to act as coadjutor to General Marin in the temporary command of Cuba when General Andello will be succeeded by General Valdez.

General Pando spoke in the highest terms of the bravery and courage of the Spanish troops in his command. He says that the raw young soldiers endured hunger and thirst, sickness and fatigue without complaint, and that no troops in the world could have behaved better or accomplished more under the circumstances.

Concerning the advance of the insurgent army under Jose Macco and Rabi, Pando says that this force was trying to convey westward a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and other supplies intended for the insurgents in this province and Pinar del Rio. But, the general added, Macco and Rabi have been engaged seven times with the Spaniards since they entered the province of Santa Clara, and a considerable portion of the war material has been either captured or lost en route. The Spanish troops are being massed across the line of march which the second army of the insurgents is expected to follow, and General Pando anticipates that they will be able to prevent a junction with the insurgents under General Gomez.

Jose Macco, who was severely wounded some time ago, is said to have almost recovered his health and to be able to ride his horse daily on the march.

General Pando refused to discuss the plans likely to be adopted by the Spanish commanders in the future for the suppression of the insurrection; but there was no doubting from his manner that he is confident of the success of the Spanish army when operations are resumed against the insurgents under the direction of General Weylor.

It is reported here today that Gomez is suffering from an attack of illness.

The columns of General Cornell and Colonel Macso are at Jamaica in Havana province, combining in a movement in pursuit of Gomez. Meantime General Aldecso and General Linaros have stationed themselves at strtegic points and the Spanish authorities once more indulge their hope that they will bring Gomez to fight a pitched battle or drive him into a corner.

The insurgents have burned the village of Nacareto near Placetas.

It is reported that insurgent leaders Vega and Varona have surrendered to the authorities in Manzanillo.

Wants Half a Town.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—A suit involving the title to nearly half the suburban town of San Rafael was filed today. The plaintiff is Mrs. Catherine McAllister, who alleges that in 1861 W. D. B. Forbes induced her father, John Dixon, then mentally weak, to convey property to him of great value, and that in 1863 Forbes secured a quit claim deed to the property by means of fraud. The complaint alleges that the rent of the property since 1863 is alone worth $250,000. Mrs. McAllister wants to get the property back as well as the rents. Many prominent citizens will be compelled to defend their homes.

Drowned in a Canal.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., January 22.—The body of Charles Stahl, a cook, was found this morning jammed in a lateral gate of the Valley canal below the city. The coroner's inquest found that the man was intoxicated last night and mistaking a strange yard for his own, had been chased by a watch dog into the canal, where the swift current bore him away. Cries were heard, but nothing more was known until the body was found a mile and a half down the stream.

Irrigation Case on Trial.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The California irrigation case, the title of which is Trego vs. the board of directors of the Modesto Irrigation district, which has attracted considerable attention because of the fact that ex-President Harrison appears as counsel in it, was reached in the supreme court of the United States today. The argument was begun in behalf of Mr. Trega by Thomas Bond.

Still Obstinate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 23. — In spite of the urgent representations of United States Minister Terrell, the Turkish government still hesitates to accord permission to the American Red Cross Society to distribute relief to the sufferers.

A Swell Wedding.

LONDON, January 23.—Henry Charles Sommers Augustus Sommerset, son of Lady Henry Sommerset, president of the British Womens' Temperance association, was married today at St. Peters' church to Lady Catherine D. Beauslerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Wheat —Strong; December $1.16⅛; May, $1.14½.

Barley—No trading.

Corn—87½c.

Bran—$13 per ton.

W. H. Francis of Alameda is registered at the Grand Central.

TRAGEDY ON THE SEA

Captain, Mate and Passenger Murdered.

THE BOATSWAIN LEADS A MUTINY

The Wife and Son of Captain Brown Are Saved by the King of an Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—A trading firm in this city has received advices from the English consul on the island of Yap, one of the Pelew group in the South seas, regarding one of the most atrocious sea tragedies that has been reported for months. On November 19th the crew on the American trading vessel Maria mutinied, it is said, and murdered Captain Brown, Mate Holhmann and a passenger. The captain's wife and their son were nearly killed by blows from an axe. The tragedy was reported from Singapore on November 20th, but it was erroneously stated that the mutiny took place on the Spanish ship Maria Secunda. The Maria is an American ship flying a Spanish ensign.

The mutiny occured off the Andrew islands. Captain Brown retired at 10 o'clock at night, leaving the boatswain, a man named Hover, on deck to stand watch. Mate Holhmann had already turned in.

The boatswain stole quietly forward and gave word to the crew that the time had come to act. He secured a sharp hatchet from the ship's cook's galley fuel box, and stealing below to the skipper's cabin, he struck at Captain Brown with the weapon, nearly cutting the sleeping man's head off.

Brown turned on his side and gave a dying groan, which awakened his wife. Mrs. Brown raised on her elbow and shrieked for help. Mate Hohlman heard her cries and sprang from his berth to go to the rescue of the woman. Hover had stationed a Pelew boy behind the door to the mate's cabin. The lad was armed with an ax, and when Hohlman made his appearance on his way to the captain's room the boy dealt him a terrific blow on the head, killing him instantly.

The passenger was caged below, but the firearms were taken from the cabin and he could not find anything to defend himself with. The mutineers were afraid to attack him in the saloon, so they called to him to come on deck, saying that his life would be spared. He came on deck as directed, and was struck at by one of the sailors. He ran to the rail, bleeding from a cut on the shoulder, and jumped into the sea. The mutineers then took the corpses of Captain Brown and his mate, made them fast to an anchor and pitched the weight into the sea. The schooner was headed for Andrew Island and Mrs. Brown and her boy were kept close prisoners, it being the intention of the mutineers to put them ashore on an isolated coral reef near Andrew.

Before the island was reached the Chinese cooks, native sailors and the boatswain got fighting among themselves and knives were drawn. Two half breeds were killed instantly and another died of wounds received. All the mutineers were more or less wounded.

Provisions gave out and when cruising off Andrew island the schooner was manned solely by the boatswain, two Chinese and a half breed. The vessel was steered into port and the king of the islands gave the murderers food enough to last them several weeks. Before the vessel sailed again, however, the king became suspicious, boarded the craft, rescued Mrs. Brown and her boy, the former more dead than alive, and took the mutineers prisoners.

The Spanish gunboat Velasco put in at Andrew and took the murderers to Manila for trial. Mrs. Brown and the boy were taken to Yap by O'Keefe's schooner. They are now at the millionaire trador's station awaiting news from the Velasco.

PUSHING THE WORK.

THE COAST LINE IS NEARING COMPLETION.

It Will Sidetrack the San Joaquin Valley—Southern Pacific Plans.

The Southern Pacific Company's coast line to Santa Barbara will, from present indications, be completed some time in July, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. Word was received at the general office of the company a few days ago that the grading had been completed as far south as the Santa Ynez river, and since then orders have been issued to push the work of tracklaying as rapidly as possible. Ties and rails for thirty-five miles of track have been shipped to Guadaloupe, and a force of 125 men is now engaged in laying track between the Santa Maria and the Santa Ynez rivers.

The completion of the coast division to Elwood will result in a revolution in the existing method of handling through freight and passenger traffic. The Southern Pacific announced its intention long ago to make the coast route the popular passenger route between San Francisco and Southern California. Passenger trains will be run through the San Joaquin valley in the future solely for the accommodation of local business, and the new regime will leave Bakersfield, Fresno and the other valley towns on a sidetrack. It is also said the company is considering the feasibility of making the coast route the through freight route to San Francisco. It will have several advantages over the valley route, not the least of which will be a decreased mileage. The Tehachapi pass will also be avoided. There are some heavy grades between Santa Margarita and San Luis Opispo, but none of them are so difficult as the Tehachapi grade. The cost of transporting freight trains by ferry from the Oakland freight yards to this side of the bay will also be avoided by bringing the trains into San Francisco over the coast line, and altogether the operating department thinks it sees a way of curtailing expenses very largely when the coast line is completed.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Work Resumed After a Few Weeks of Idleness.

Work on the new high school building has been resumed after a few weeks of delay. The building had progressed until the point was reached where stone was to be put in. But the stone could not be procured from the quarry at Raymond as had been depended on. There was a demand for stone for three buildings in this part of the state at the same time. Furthermore the workmen in the quarry went on a strike, delaying matters considerably.

The stone for the school building has nearly all arrived now, and masons are at work on it. Two bricklayers were put to work day before yesterday in setting in place the stone which had been dressed. Next week it is expected to put the full force of workmen on the building again.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Hale Brown's Terse Account of the New Mining Town.

Hale Brown, formerly a REPUBLICAN compositor, was among the fortune seekers attracted to Cripple Creek, Colo., by the mining excitement. He arrived on the scene on Saturday last and the following is the terse account he gives of the place, written on Sunday on a postal card which has been received at this office:

"She's a bummer; about 250 arrivals daily; town full of men who are broke; about 15,000 population; plenty of gambling; all kinds of it; bunco's paradise; had to pay $8 a week for a room; board reasonable; nights cold but days like Fresno; no snow on ground, but storm brewing; not a vacant building or room in the town; people leaving every day because they cannot find business locations; all the saloon chairs occupied by sleepers at night; lots of building going on; real estate out of sight; 10,000 locations in district of 6x6 miles; eighteen paying mines; four papers; 15 cent restaurants; broke people stay away, only hummers have a show."

SHE BROKE A WINDOW.

Mrs. Aggie Overton Gets Even With a Barkeeper.

Mrs. Aggie Overton last night visited the back room of Erikson's saloon at the corner of Tulare and J streets and imbibed a considerable quantity of steam beer. She became joyous as a result and began to sing loudly. The barkeeper objected, but despite his protests she sang on. The notes grew higher and the key ascended until the barkeeper could stand it no longer, and he forcibly put her out on the sidewalk.

She then ent up a wail, declaring that the barkeeper had robbed her. In a spirit of revenge she broke a front window of the saloon. She tried to break another but was unsuccessful. Then, leaning against a post in front of the saloon she began shouting, and soon attracted a crowd. Then she delivered a lecture on the saloon question, and gave it as her opinion that the windows of all saloons should be broken.

The scene was cut short by the arrival of Officer Anderson, who took her to jail.

A LABOR EXCHANGE.

PLANS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OUTLINED.

The Adaptability of Fresno as a Center From Which to Extend the Work.

The committee of five elected by the Fresno county Farmers' Alliance to investigate and inquire into the system of co-operation and then take such action as in their judgment seemed expedient and practical, met at Lone Star on Wednesday, January 22d, and after a full discussion of the different co-operative plans decided that the Labor Exchange, embodying some of the best features of the Rochdale plan, was under existing conditions the broadest and most practical system.

On motion the membership fee was fixed at $10, one-half payable at the time of organization, and the balance on demand of the board of directors, and when a membership of 200 was secured, call a convention of the subscribers, incorporate and proceed immediately to business.

For the benefit of those who may not fully understand the workings of the Labor Exchange, the following explanations are appended:

First—To provide employment for idle labor by facilitating the interchange of commodities and services among the associates and the public.

Two—To alleviate the suffering incident to, and avert the social dangers which may arise from, a constantly increasing class of unemployed, by furnishing to this class useful occupation, and saving the wealth thus produced for the use and benefit of the actual producers and their dependents.

Third—To lighten the burden of charitable institutions by establishing one self-sustaining.

By and through such employment of idle labor as aforesaid, this association aims to furnish food, clothing and the comforts of a home to those thus employed; establish depots for mutual exchange, operate boarding houses for the purpose, and also provide for education, the elevation of character and the amenities of life by maintaining schools and other places of instruction.

The property of this association, real and personal, shall not under any circumstances be mortgaged or pledged. The association shall not borrow any money, and shall not issue any interest-bearing note or obligation against itself.

All money received for the sale of goods, hire or labor and other property, the execution of contracts, board of hands, entry fees to places of amusement, etc., shall be distributed as follows:

First—To replenish the stock of goods sold.

Second—To keep the property in repair, and to restore any which may have been destroyed by accident.

Third—To defray the expenses of administration, economically conducted.

Fourth—To support the sick and disabled and assist the families of deceased members.

Fifth—To maintain schools, especially evening schools, libraries and places of instruction and amusement.

Sixth—To extend the field of its operations by the acquisition of additional means for the employment of labor.

Labor certificates are issued for services, produce and money, which will be redeemed in produce at the exchange.

The co-operative movement and Labor Exchange is making a great success in other parts of the state notably in Compton, Los Angeles county, San Jose, Paso Robles, Santa Paula, Petaluma and other places.

There is no city in the state that is better located for an exchange, offers greater possibilities or where an exchange is more needed than in Fresno. Business men will of course give it their indorsement, as they have done in San Jose.

Now, friends of co-operation, you have talked and advocated this way of doing business long enough. Stop talking, step up and express your sincerity by subscribing and assisting this movement, and with a membership of 200 we can make a great success. Respond promptly, and address all communications to the chairman of this committee at Fresno,

J. S. AMBROSE, Chairman.
I. H. WASH,
H. P. JOHNSON,
J. D. BOYD,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

An Exchange Needed.

From the Tulare Register.

Another effort is being made at Fresno to organize a labor exchange, and it would seem that success ought to attend the effect. There ought to be some central machinery in all centers of population where people who want to work can make the fact known, and employers who need a force of hands on short notice may be saved the annoyance of chasing all over the country to pick them up. A barean or exchange may be made to benefit both sides.

G. H. Malter went to San Francisco on this morning's early train.

POULTRY THAT PAYS.

ESSENTIAL DETAILS OF THE BUSINESS.

The Care of Hens—Their Food—How Young Chickens Should be Handled.

Below will be found an essay on "How to Make Poultry Raising Profitable." The REPUBLICAN offers a prize of a pair of White Legburn chickens to the writer of the best article on the subject. These essays will be published in the order in which they are received. Following is the first article which reached this office:

To make poultry raising profitable hens must be well housed and well fed. Without cleanliness in the poultry house all efforts to produce the best results are futile. In my six years' experience Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Black Spanish have proved the best layers. Plymouth Rocks, being of large size, command the best market price, and are also the best mothers.

Not more than twenty-five hens should be permitted to occupy a house 10x12 feet. The house should be cleansed every day. Once in three months the building should be whitewashed. Every month new straw should be put in the laying boxes. Plenty of oyster shells and lime should be given. Fresh ground bones are excellent food for furnishing the albumen of the eggs. Plenty of fresh water must be given at least twice a day, particularly in summer; and in order to make the hens lay well a variety of food must be given. In the morning, wheat; about noon, scalded bran and middlings mixed with red pepper; in the evening, Egyptian corn. At least twice a week some raw meat, rabbits or the scraping of the butcher's block will answer.

Chickens must have access to green alfalfa or grass. It adds to their healthy condition. It is more profitable to keep fifty fowls well cared for than a hundred neglected ones. The expense will be less.

A good laying hen should produce enough eggs in three weeks to equal her own weight. Fifty hens well cared for should produce from eighteen to twenty-five eggs a day.

February and March are the best months for hatching chickens. The setting hens must be separated from the others during the hatching time. Feed them regularly and keep them neat and clean. After the chicks are hatched, remove them with the mothers to a small coop. Feed the little ones with cracked or boiled wheat, or bread crumbs. Every second day a little finely chopped raw meat, fresh water, and milk when possible should be given them. Keep them about three weeks in the coops. Then they will be strong enough to follow the mother.

After three months pullets may get sore heads, called "swell heads," and usually get blind, and die of starvation. As soon as there is one in the flock have it removed to another coop. Keep it warm; feed it well; put a little copperas in its drinking water, and it will get well in a week or ten days.

To make young chickens fat for broilers, begin to feed them corn meal, to which is added one ounce of crude tallow, four times a day in connection with other food.

When hens pass three years old they are no longer profitable for eggs, and should be sold. There is no profit in fall chickens. It is a delusion and nothing will come of it. Those that live do not mature at the time when they are almost value.

When you have a hen which has proved to be an extra good layer, save as many of her eggs as possible to set. Selections for especial points of utility enhance the value of poultry. P. V.

SEVERAL SERIOUS CHARGES.

Lam Lee's Opinion of Lawers and Quarreling Chinese.

Ah Sun, the Chinese highbinder, is learning that the way of the transgressor is hard. He is charged in Justice Austin's court with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. He was an officer in Lam Lee's boycott court, and was arrested while taking a laborer before that court for buying tobacco of the rival company. In addition to the above charge, Ah Sun is accused of disturbing the peace, personating an officer and assault to commit robbery. He has been convicted of disturbing the peace; but the charge of attempted robbery was dismissed.

Justice Austin released him on furnishing $1500 bail. Lam Lee was one of his sureties. He was in court before the other bondsman arrived, and was given the pen to sign his name. He refused, saying he wanted "to see the color of the hair of the other bondsman first." When the bondsman came he was satisfactory and they signed. While waiting for him, Lam Lee entertained the spectators with some sound philosophy on the ways of the world.

He said the custom of Chinese fighting among themselves was poor business for the Chinese but the lawyers liked it. They tell the Chinese the suits can be won and charge from $100 to $500 for their services. It is as good a thing as the lawyers want. Lam Lee's remarks seemed to impress the spectators.

CARR DISCHARGED.

Why He Failed to Obey Judge St. John's Order.

Constable Albin returned on yesterday morning's train from Poso with L. E. Carr for whom Justice St. John had issued a bench warrant for contempt of court. Carr made a satisfactory explanation to the court and the contempt proceedings were dismissed. He was represented by Mark Walser.

The circumstances of the case were these: A suit had been filed in Judge St. John's court against Carr and an attachment was levied. He was ordered by the court to appear on a certain day and show what property he had in his possession. Meantime he had fixed up and signed papers with his attorney, Mark Walser, to file in a petition of insolvency. The petition was expected to stop all other court proceedings. Leaving the papers with Mr. Walser to file, Carr went to his ranch near Poso.

Mr. Walser was about to file the petition when it was noised about that some of Carr's creditors had gone before the grand jury to have him indicted on a charge of embezzlement. Under these circumstances, Mr. Walser deemed it best not to file the petition immediately. So without the knowledge of Carr, the order of Judge St. John was still in force, and he failed to comply with the order, although it was not willful disobedience on his part.

The Three Absentees.

Nothing whatever has been heard of C. H. Wolcott, the mining superintendent, who mysteriously disappeared while in San Francisco a few weeks ago.

The whereabouts of Sewer Contractor Charles Goodfellow is also still unknown.

Mrs. Hall, who figured quite prominently recently by unceremoniously leaving her husband and children, is still in hiding. Her husband has given up the search for her.

Frosted Oranges.

SAN BERNARDINO, January 22.—Word comes from Riverside packing houses that frosted fruit is being sent to market in Redlands and Highlands wrappers and sent east as coming from those districts.

A DAM TESTED.

Result of the Freshet in the San Joaquin.

At old Fort Miller, after the late rain, the river rose sixteen feet and caused the Ohio Mining Company some trouble. But it clearly demonstrated the fact to the entire satisfaction of the directors of the company that the foundation of their dam was on a solid base. Some of the cribbing was carried away, but the body of the dam remained uninjured. This will delay the company a little while, as they cannot commence repairing until the waters recede, and then about three week's labor, with a force of men, will put everything in better shape than before as they have learned where the weak points are and can strengthen accordingly.

The board of directors met last night at Treasurer Hart's office and arranged to put everything in shape as soon as the waters would allow work to commence. Captain Barrett, the newly elected president of the company, seems to think that this was a case of where they gained by the loss.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Act Creating the New Board of Election Commissioners Void.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The supreme court decided today that the act creating the new board of election commissioners was unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in the matter of the application of James Denman, one of the new commissioners, for a writ of mandate to compel Auditor Broderick to approve his salary warrant. Broderick refused to audit the warrant, on the ground that the act creating the commission was unconstitutional.

The supreme court pronounced the act unconstitutional, for the reason that it applies to "cities and counties having 150,000 and more inhabitants."

As there is no such classification under the general law classifying counties under the constitution, the act is deemed special legislation and therefore void.

PERSONAL.

Louis H. Smith went to San Francisco this morning on a business trip.

J. H. Fox and wife of Hanford were visiting friends in Fresno yesterday.

Mrs. M. Curtis returned yesterday from a short visit with relatives at Napa.

E. C. White was yesterday fined $5 for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk in Chinatown.

Captain Frank Barrett of Selma paid Fresno a visit yesterday.

Constable Ambrose Adam of "the city of constant revelry" is in the county seat.

J. B. Fuller of Marysville is registered at the Grand Central.

I. Markham of Visalia is spending a short time in this city.

Alfred Daggett, a well-known attorney of Visalia, is in Fresno.

W. S. Hoyt came up last evening from Selma.

D. P. Tarpey of San Francisco is registered at the Hughes.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

L. E. Carr Refuses to Obey an Order of Justice St. John.

Constable John Albin went to Poso on last evening's train to bring back L. E. Carr, who is wanted in this city for contempt of court. He refused to obey an order made by Justice St. John. Constable Albin will return with his man some time today.

Last summer Carr was engaged on grape-picking contracts, and worked extensively in the colonies. He became financially involved, and the trouble led to numerous law suits. In one of these cases an attachment had been served on Carr. He failed to obey the order of Justice St. John, and left the county.

Court Notes.

The following matters were disposed of in department 1 of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE BISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Barbara Victor vs. Frank Victor; cost bill reduced from $318.45 to $177.65.

An order for a special venire of twenty to appear January 24.

John W. Frazer vs. C. N. Burton et al.; judgment for the plaintiff.

E. G. Chaddock vs. C. A. Owen et al.; judgment for plaintiff; F. E. Cook appointed commissioner; bond $1000.

M. S. Balcuck et al. vs. Maurice Trimmor et al.; trial January 28th.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 3.

Chris Peterson vs. Nettie Peterson; taken under advisement.

People vs. G. D. Cole; on motion of District Attorney, information dismissed.

Bank of Selma vs. Harriet E. Cole; judgment for plaintiff.

Bank of Selma vs. W. T. Cole et al; judgment for the plaintiff.

New Suits Filed.

New suits were yesterday filed in the county clerk's office as follows:

California Savings and Loan Society vs. O. E. Wynn, to collect $1200 secured by mortgage on southeast ¼ of northeast ¼, section 25, township 14, range 22.

Jesse J. Ueberbecker, insolvency; assets nothing, liabilities $637. Represented by E. S. Van Meter.

California Savings and Loan Society vs. Albert T. Smith, to collect $1800 secured by mortgage on south ½ of southwest ¼, section 4, township 17, range 22.

N. A. Gosliner vs. Grangers' Bank of California, to collect $3485. The plaintiff is represented by Horace Hawes.

Struck by Lightning.

The Madera *Tribune* says that during the thunder shower in that place on Saturday last Mrs. B. A. Hawkins, wife of Superintendent of Schools Hawkins, received an electric shock. She was standing in an outside door at her home when she was shocked almost into insensibility by an electric current during a flash of lightning, disabling one of her arms for a time and causing inflamed pimples to break out on that member. She is all right now, however, but no doubt had a close call.

Surprised by Friends.

Miss Bertha Thomas was treated to a surprise last evening by a number of her friends. She entertained them nicely, and the evening was spent in games and dancing. Refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, Mrs. E. Hulbert, Bertha Hutchings, Ida Hamilton, Cland Thomas, Minnie Hull; Messrs. H. Boltinghouse, John Kilgore, William Myers.

Smith & McMaster.

Hall Brothers, undertakers, yesterday sold their business on J street to J. P. Smith and A. H. McMaster. Mr. Smith is lately from Texas and Mr. McMaster from Colorado. Both come with high recommendations as business men and they will undoubtedly meet with success in Fresno.

Special Agent Cromwell of the United States revenue service, who has been in Fresno during the past few days on business connected with the seizure of Sepulveda's distillery, returned to San Francisco this morning.

PERSONAL.

B. O. Connor of Tracy is in town.

John McComb is over from Sanger.

R. J. Trumbull of San Rafael is here.

J. S. Mills of Stockton is among the visitors in Fresno.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent of Minturn are visiting in this city.

Fred L. Leslie of San Francisco is registered at the Hughes.

James W. Minturn of Minturn, Madera county, is in Fresno.

E. R. Hamilton, a prominent banker of Sacramento, is in Fresno on business.

Judge Carter has returned from Visalia where he rendered a decision on the deputy question.

Mrs. Colonel Forsyth and daughter arrived on last night's train from a visit in New York of several weeks' duration.

Frederick V. Dewey, of the Hanford *Journal*, accompanied by his wife, was in Fresno yesterday, visiting the family of P. C. Jurgen.

"THE FRESNO WATCHMAN."

Senator Goucher's Paper to Make Its Appearance on Monday.

Senator G. G. Goucher, assisted by other members of the Democratic party, is making arrangements for the first issue of his new paper on Monday morning. The name of the paper is to be the Fresno *Watchman*, and it will be printed in the office of the *Populist*. Senator Goucher is to be at the head of the management, although he will be assisted by several others.

He says that since the announcement in the REPUBLICAN that he was going to start a paper he has been pestered almost to death with missives from type foundries and paper factories, all wanting a share of his patronage. "Of course," said the senator, "we intend to make the paper a permanent institution, but we have no money with which to buy a plant. We will undoubtedly have hard sailing for the first few months until the paper is established. There are to be no advertisements in the paper, as we desire to emulate the *War Cry*, which is the only paper on the coast which does not run advertisements."

WILLETT GATES ACQUITTED

Tried Before a Jury for Disturbing the Peace.

Willett Gates was tried before a jury in Justice Austin's court yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace. The charge was preferred by Sidney Wilkins. A verdict of not guilty was found. Deputy District Attorney Jones prosecuted the case and G. G. Goucher defended.

A short time ago Gates filed a complaint in Justice St. John's court charging young Wilkins with cruelty to animals, alleged to have been committed in shooting the plaintiff's dog. The case appeared to be without foundation and it was dismissed on motion of the prosecution.

Wilkins then in turn swore out a warrant in Justice Austin's court, charging Gates with disturbing the peace. Wilkins claims that when his companion had accidentally shot Gates' dog through the leg, Mr. Gates disturbed the peace by using objectionable language.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 3.

Chris Peterson vs. Ella Peterson; divorce granted.

BEFORE JUDGE BISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Jacob Reeder vs. C. G. Anderson; trial continued.

M. Theo Kearney vs. Donald Patton; trial February 4th.

DURRANT GRANTED TIME.

Bill of Exceptions on Motion for New Trial Filed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—Attorneys Dickinson and Deuprey today filed with Judge Murphy a bill of exception in support of the motion now pending before the supreme court for a new trial for Durrant, and the court granted a further stay of proceedings until February 11th.

The bill consists of 793 folios of typewritten matter, and charges Judge Murphy with committing just 232 errors of law during the progress of the celebrated case. The first of these relates to the refusal of the court to grant a change of venue. Next in order comes the manner of selecting the jury, with particular stress on the various challenges for cause made by the defense, and overruled by the court. The police are taken to task for handling the case in a shipshod manner with the sole object in view of convicting Durrant, and the court is criticised for not punishing the newspapers for contempt. Last of all it is contended that the verdict was not justified by the evidence.

Field Day—Third Day.

BAKERSFIELD, January 22.—The field day trials of the third day were the most enjoyable of any in five years. The weather was perfect, the birds abundant and the does in fine fettle. The all ages stakes will be completed tomorrow. Friday will be ladies' day. The trials that day will be at the Stockdale ranch, the home of W. S. Tevis, who will give a barbecue and picnic dinner to all who attend. The annual election of officers was held tonight. The next trials will be held on the third Monday in January, 1897.

Unconstitutional.

LOS ANGELES, January 22.—Judge Van Dyke, in the superior court this morning, declared the new primary election law for San Francisco and Los Angeles, passed by the last legislature, unconstitutional on the ground that it is not general and is discriminating in its nature. The decision was made in the application of Martin Marsh to enjoin the supervisors from appropriating funds to carry out the act.

It is reported that the roads among the hills in the vicinity of the Toll House were considerably damaged by the late rains, and that heavy teaming will be impossible until repairs are made.

A SCALY JOKE.

Unavailing Efforts to Learn Where It Originated.

By some means a report gained circulation last evening that the Board of Supervisors had ordered the sheriff to furnish the county horticultural commission with a couple of sprayers to be used on the grand jury. The report stated that they had been there so long that the commissioners were afraid that they had become infected with scale bugs.

An investigation failed to ascertain the origin of the report, and is generally believed that it did not originate as an order from the supervisors, or, if it did, it should be considered as a scaly joke on the janitor, who was expected to do the work.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

John Ged and wife to Wm. Hoag, lot 122, Central Colony; $5.

T D Whitman to California Packing Company, blocks 1 and 6, Concord Addition, Kingsburg; $50.

C H Tyler and wife to John Carey, ¼ interest in lots 17 and 18, block 29, Fresno; $10.

W M Wyatt and wife to Anna E Shuck, lots 18 and 19, block 22, Orange Cove; $10.

James E Higgins to M Theo Kearney, lots 158 and 159, w½ of lot 164, w½ of lot 160, w½ of city of Fresno; $10.

Fresno Loan and Savings Bank to L McNiz, lots 23 and 24, blk 111, Fresno; $1700.

Florence F Eaton to George S Johnson, se¼ sec 12, t 10, r 15; $10.

Aaron H Norton and wife to Christian Hauser, ne¼ of nw¼ sec 2, t 11, r 19; $3000.

BORN.

GILLAN—In this city, January 21, 1896, to the wife of Rev. D. H. Gillan, a daughter.

BAYAKIN—In Fresno, January 16, 1896, to the wife of W. Pinak Bayakin, a son.

DIED

RICHARDSON—In this city, January 20, 1896, Phillis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson, aged 5 years and 2 months.

Funeral took place yesterday from residence, 956 L street, the services being conducted by Rev. D. H. Gillan.

BORFISH — Near Malaga, January 21, 1896, Willie, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Borfish, aged 6 years.

Yesterday's cold wind made its presence noticeable by drying up the mud.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest, day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case

THE SUPERVISORS.

About to Select Trial Jurors for the Year.

THE NEW TOLL ROAD SHELVED

The Proposition Which May Make Lots of Work for Assessor Vincent.

From Saturday's Daily.

Yesterday was road day at the Board of Supervisors, but there was a remarkable and gratifying absence of petitions. In the case of the application of J. Malsbury and others for a public road, the matter was continued till February. In the case of the H. B. Mitchell road, already authorized, the only bid was that of J. E. Mitchell, which was authorized to be accepted, subject to the filing of a bond for 50 per cent of the contract price.

There was a little quiet fencing during the afternoon over the proposed purchase of the Fresno and Pine Ridge toll road. A committee of the board had recommended the purchase of the road, if it could be obtained for a reasonable sum. Wickersham was absent and Letcher did not want to press the motion for consideration. The road would cost the county $7000. A motion prevailed to postpone consideration of the matter sine die. Sayre, Letcher and Garrett voted for the postponement; Rose voted nay, saying that he did not think the county should buy the road at the price put upon it.

The rock pile committee was given further time to report.

Craig Ashurst, late an inmate of the hospital, who paralyzed the supervisors a few days ago by asking for a salary of $40 a month as a practical gardener, appeared before the board with a new request. He wanted his fare paid to Stockton, as he had a son living there who would help him or support him. Mr. Ashurst was told that the son could be communicated with by mail, and if everything was all right the railroad fare would probably be paid.

The clerk produced a file of claims for fees by Constable J. N. Albin, for each month of the past year, it being stated that Mr. Albin had taken this step on the advice of his attorney.

The board will today begin the work of selecting 400 trial jurors to serve for one year. Each supervisor makes selections of his quota from his own district, and the task usually occupies two or three days.

A proposition which is liable to come up at the present session relates to the compilation of the Great Register of the county for the coming presidential election. The attention of the supervisors of Alameda county has been drawn to the matter by the district attorney of that county to the alteration made by the last legislature in the matter of registering voters. Under the old law this duty fell exclusively to the county clerk and the expense was made a charge on the county treasury. Under the new act the assessor must assist the county clerk in the work of registration. The cutting out by the last legislature of the clauses providing for the payment of expenses of registration out of the county funds would seem at first sight to work an injustice by throwing the cost entirely on the county clerk, but section 1098 clearly implies that the assessor's field deputies may be provided with registration blanks, and candidates for citizenship of the county registering with such deputies will be on exactly the same footing with those registering at the county clerk's office. There are many hundreds of new voters to be registered this year, many of whom live in remote parts of the county, and the new law will be a matter of convenience to these, as they can practically register at home. The Fresno supervisors are already studying the situation in Alameda county, where the Great Register is marked for cancellation after February 17th.

The members of the boards are united in the declaration that the present rain will do good to the county roads. Mr. Letcher states that the 125 miles of road in his district, which are almost entirely in the mountains, are in excellent condition. Mr. Sayre has a standing record for the good shape in which he keeps his roads, and Rose and Garrett are both well satisfied with the reports from their roadmasters. Altogether the reports are far more satisfactory than in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LAW ENFORCED.

A Man Arrested For Offering Ducks For Sale.

County Game Warden F. A. Rowell is making a vigorous enforcement of the law which was published in this paper a few days ago. All public places where game has been kept and sold have been notified of the new law. Yesterday he arrested John Botteiri, the keeper of an uptown restaurant, for having ducks for sale. Botteiri had them advertised on his bill of fare.

The defendant was taken before Justice St. John. He pleaded guilty and was fined $10.

FRESNO KNIGHT TEMPLARS

Their Annual Inspection of Officers at Masonic Temple.

The annual inspection of the Fresno Knight Templars was held last night at Masonic Temple. E. C. Leppett of Petaluma, general commander for the state of California, was present, as was also G. B. McKee of San Jose, inspector.

After the inspection, which was not concluded till after 11 o'clock, the Knights partook of a banquet, which was enlivened by toasts and speeches.

New Suits Filed.

The following actions were commenced yesterday in the superior court of this county:

O. J. Woodward vs. Claus Johnson, to collect $1000 secured by mortgage on northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 5, township 15, range 20. The plaintiff is represented by Harris & Hubbard.

J. P. Meux as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth F. Cunningham vs. P. E. Exley, et al., to collect $3400 secured by mortgage on lots 9, 21 to 24, block 115, Fresno.

California Savings and Loan Society vs. C. C. Stratton, to collect $4000 secured by mortgage on east half of section 5, township 18, range 19.

A Matter of Opinion.

A gentleman was greatly surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's seeds?" Her answer was: "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake."

It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing anything in this line to send 10 cents for *Vick's Floral Guide* for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

Got the Same Brand on 'Em.

From the Hanford Democrat.

In the San Francisco *Post* of yesterday are a number of expressions of opinion from prominent men in favor of a funding bill. Their opinions bear the same ear-mark that is on the *Post*.

"MINISTERIAL ETHICS."

Rev. D. H. Gillan Makes Reply to Rev. A. Garriga.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Allow me to state why I ministered to the sorrowing husband and friends of the "French lady" referred to by Father Garriga. I belong to the Catholic (not the Roman Catholic) church. (See Webster's unabridged for the word "Catholic"—"universal or general," "liberal, not narrow-minded, partial or bigoted." "This epithet is applied to the whole Christian church, although it has been claimed exclusively by the church of Rome, to which it is often limited.") Being a Christian Catholic, and not a Roman Catholic, I have made it a practice of my life to "weep with those who weep," as Christ bid me do, whenever I have seen any in need or sorrow. It is true I am not an "orthodox Roman," as the good Samaritan was not an "orthodox Jew," when he went to the relief of the sufferer by the wayside, whose priest and Levite had passed him by on the other side; nevertheless, Christ condemned the priest and approved the "unconsecrated" Samaritan.

I leave my action of yesterday to the same judge and am not afraid of the consequences at the judgment. Allow me to say that I was asked if I would minister to these bereaved people in their sorrow, since their priest refused to do it. Without malice, without charge and with only pity, prayer and a desire to do good to my suffering fellow man, I went. I did not know until after the services at the house that they desired me to go to the cemetery, but at that time they requested it, and when I saw the poor heart-broken man standing weeping over the remains of his loved one, with a babe in his arm and another little child by his side, I said yes, I would go anywhere or do anything to comfort them.

Let me say here that I was not aware of the fact that it was an "insult" to Father Garriga and the Roman church for a Christian Catholic minister to stand on that little piece of ground which Mr. Garriga calls us is "set apart for such cases," viz: "bad Catholics," and repeat the Lord's prayer.

But now that I have been publicly notified of it, allow me in this public way to humbly beg the pardon of Rev. Garriga and the church. I meant no offence to either and sincerely hope that I may do no harm while trying to do some good.

And now allow me one or two suggestions; first, that as the one exception to the "educated gentlemen" who constitute the body of "Protestant" ministers in Fresno, I will compare my parchment and the institutions from which they are issued, as representative American institutions, with those of my neighbor Rev. Garriga, and as to the gentlemanly spirit of the two men toward the suffering in sorrow and need, let me refer him for "improvement" to the Lord's Prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, the prayer of the Pharisee and Publican, Webster's definitions of Catholic and the constitution of the United States.

As to "doing the same thing to me if he caught me in his cemetery again," as I would do to him if I find him giving a "Catholic service in my church," let me say that we are not now in the south of Ireland, Spain, Mexico or South America, but thank God we are in the United States, under a constitution which declares that "all men are created free and equal;" and let me further say that I would not regard it an "insult" to find Rev. Garriga praying in my lot in the cemetery, but would take off my hat and say amen to his prayer; neither would I do any bad thing to him for a "Catholic service" in my church. On the contrary, we welcome all sincere Christians to the sacred city of our dead and to our pulpit, to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, only demanding that they be pure, upright, honest men, willing to support their own wives and father their own children, and do unto others as they wish to be done by.

Respectfully, D. H. GILLAN.

Fresno, January 17, 1896.

REV. MARTIN'S REVIVAL.

Excellent Oratory Heard at the Adventist Church.

A large audience assembled at the Adventist church again last night. It is said that some species of the animal creation have the power of charming the members of other species into forgetfulness of themselves, so that they become subject to the wishes of the charmer. Some such characteristic as this is possessed by some orators. They exercise a sort of fascination over their hearers. No one can hear Mr. Martin for two consecutive evenings without feeling the spell of his personality.

It is difficult to analyze this quality into its causes or elements. Mere intellectual brilliancy will not altogether account for this charm of speech, though Mr. Martin's preaching is of a high intellectual order. He is a very lucid speaker, yet there is more than clearness in his speech. Nor is it merely his faculty of mimicry nor his power of apt illustration alone. Perhaps it is all three combined in which the charm of his speaking consists.

His discourse last night on "Evil Speaking" was one of the best he has yet delivered in Fresno, and held his audience as by a spell.

A new feature was introduced night before last, the answering of queries. A large query box was placed in the vestibule a few days ago and last night something like a dozen questions were answered. Wit, argument, sarcasm all combined in illuminating the subjects broadened in the queries.

THE CARVER CONCERT.

An Excellent Program Rendered in an Able Manner.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a fair-sized audience was present last evening to hear the concert given by A. E. Carver and others at De-Witt hall. The following was the program: Overture, "Tancredi" (Rossin), Justy's orchestra; song, "The Old Stone Wall" (Yorker), E. C. White; song, "Pretty Zingerella" (Millard), Miss Foin; duet, "Flow Gently Deva" (Parry), Messrs. Carver and W. R. Price; piano solo, "Le Revell du Lion" (De Konski), M. M. Meyer; song, "Across the Far Blue Hills, Marie" (Blumenthal), Mr. Carver; duet, "Autumn Song" (Mendelssohn), Misses Daisy Wolcott and Lulu Landrum; banjo solo, "March L'Infanta" (Gregory), C. S. Burch; song, "L' Incantatrice" (Arditi), Miss Louise DeYoe; song, "Vulcan" (Bond Andrews), Algernon Carey; quartet, "Good Night, Beloved" (Pinsuti), Misses Wolcott and Landrum, Messers. Price and Carver.

Dancing followed the concert, Miss Genevieve Swain presiding at the piano.

The program was an excellent one, and it was most excellently rendered. Those who took part are the best musicians of Fresno.

Planted by the Mission Fathers.

From the Visalia Times.

Talk about old orchards! There is one in San Benito county that beats 'em all. Judge Breen of Hollister has recently been inspecting his famous pear orchard, and finds that the trees are still in good condition with a prospect of rounding out their 100 years' growth with the closing of the nineteenth century. These trees, which are reputed to be just 95 years old, have acquired a girth of six to nine feet. Some of them were grafted four years ago, and each year since then others have been subjected to the same treatment, and all have borne good crops. Last season Judge Breen shipped from this orchard as fine fruit as any that reached the San Francisco market.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Little Talk About "Ministerial Ethics."

KEEP THE TELEPHONIC GIRLS

Why the Rock Pile is Not a Success—A Year in Orphanage Affairs.

From Sunday's Daily.

I read with a shudder of horror that Rev. D. H. Gillan had prayed over the body of one whom loving friends tenderly laid to rest in that part of the Catholic cemetery which is neither within nor quite without the pale. Over this tired body, now at rest, and on this debatable ground of Roman Catholicism, this Protestant minister dared to stand and make life's last plea to the infinite Father that He would give of His rest to the world-worn soul that had returned unto Him. The Rev. A. Garriga had issued his "permit to bury her" in this eternal half-way house between the sacred and the profane "quietly and without ceremonies." Then came this clergyman of another faith and ventured to bury her with ceremonies. And such "ceremonies!" He dared to lift his voice and say, in effect: "Thou knowest, Father, and Thou heedest. We are as little children, tottering along the path of life, but, as Thou lovest and carest for us all, so wilt Thou love and care for her who lieth here with hands enfolded." He dared to comfort those who mourned, this Protestant minister, so heedless or so ignorant was he of "ministerial ethics."

Under these atrocious circumstances is it any wonder that "Father" Garriga impliedly, but very directly, threatens to punish the Protestant interloper if ever again he ventures to pray and act a Christian part on Roman Catholic ground, if it be "doubtful" ground. The prayer of the righteous availeth much, and it might haply be that through such a petition some "bad Catholic" might yet, on some far-off day, come home to his Father's house of many mansions, and what a reflection that would be on the "shepherd" who refused "ceremonies" at his grave! No, no; hands off and prayers off, ye Protestant clergymen! "Ministerial ethics" must prevail.

And now, Rev. D. H. Gillan, your hand, if you please. You and I do not bow at the same altar, nor could we fully agree on matters theological, but we may remember together the divine words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these," and, so remembering, we will stand not so far apart, with one God whose skies bend above us all, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile. So remembering, we will be very sure that no word of pitying love or tender petition ever went astray, whether it ascended from holy or polluted ground. So remembering, we will live above the clash of creeds and the petty controversies of little men.

So remembering, too, we will walk hand in hand with many a Roman Catholic whose love of humanity approaches in some degree the standard set by the Divine Man. For Christianity is an abstract thing, as far above creeds as God's stars are above the dust that grimes the feet of the children of earth. It knows not Protestant or Catholic more than patriotism knows Republican or Democrat or Populist. I know Roman Catholics who are represented by no narrow or unkind deed, by whomsoever committed. I think of one whose daily life is a constant reproach to my poorer manhood, as it is a constant incentive to higher living on my part. And I may truthfully say as much of Protestants I recall. We are all children of one Father, and we hope for one happiness. Why not help each other to attain it?

* * *

The Sunset Telephone Company is preparing for a new departure. It will give telegraph as well as telephone service. The girls who now answer calls and manipulate the keyboards in the telephone offices are learning the art of sending messages by telegraph.—*As announced.*

But do not agitate yourself; you still may know the bliss
Of the gentle telephonic girl whom you would sorely miss.
You still may call the maiden up with great apparent ease
And be palsied by her haughty words: "Well, now, what number please?"
You yet may call for Stella dear to ask her to the hop
And talk, to your amazement, to the undertaker's shop.
By these and other kindred joys your soul will still be blest
And not a wave of trouble roll across your peaceful breast.

Ah, tell me not that life could spare its telephonic girls
(For, could the rainbow spare its sheen, the ocean blue its pearls?)
I love the gentle accents that across the spaces come,
Like a nugget of pure candy in a shroud of chewing gum
I love to call for steenty-nine and hear from steenty-three;
Ah, just to guess whom I will get is fun enough for me.
Bring on your telegraphic lines 'long which the lightning whirls,
But bear in mind that we must keep the telephonic girls.

* * *

"Billy" Pitts, who handles the lightning for the REPUBLICAN, is now the father of an elegant Native Son who was born yesterday morning. Some time ago Mr. Pitts purchased a new telegraphic code which was warranted to expedite business. It works splendidly. The baby is one of which any father would be proud, and his many friends will unite in congratulating Mr. Pitts.

* * *

If the rock pile for hoboes is abandoned Fresno will take a retrogressive step. The principle is sound, and the supervisors viewed the matter wisely when they ordered that the prisoners should be kept continuously at the pile from morning till evening, not getting a meal till they had earned it. If this is not the best method of discouraging hoboism, it is the best method at hand, for the majority of these vagrants like dinner and dislike work about equally. Why should not the supervisors' order be enforced? I suggest, gentlemen,—and I will not be alone among the people of Fresno in the suggestion—that you attempt to have your order enforced before you give up a course of procedure which is the only thing that stands between this people and a defeat by the hobo conundrum. Enforce your order, and then if it accomplishes no good (which is not believable) it will be time to surrender, sit down and take our medicine. But your order was wise. Give it vitality.

* * *

Ladies of the orphanage association, your first year of existence has not rounded into nothingness, nor have you labored in vain. "Whosoever giveth a cup of cold water"—You know the remainder of it, and when this cup of cold water has grown into a year of comfortable living, thanks to your kindly efforts, you may be sure that somewhere or other, your reward will come home to you. Not that you have labored for reward, other than is found in the comfortable sense of well doing, but it surely is written amid the laws which sway this universe that there is a compensation for deeds of loving kindness. Ladies of the orphanage association, many an event has been recorded in the annals of Fresno during this last year which has been more noted of men than your somewhat unostentatious work, but, considering the far-reaching possibilities that lie cryptic in every child, I doubt if a doer of us all has accomplished more for humankind than you. You are building well, but your work must still be on the foundation of the structure you would erect.

* * *

"The mountains are white with snow."—*As noted from the Republican's observatory.*

'Tis but a veil of snowy white
The mountains wear today
To hide their faces from the light
Ere Spring shall come this way.

For when our Spring with gladness thrills
The world where winters fall,
Her bright smile lingers on the hills
Ere it has touched the vale.

Then, though the mountains love her light
And thrill with joy the while,
Each dons a veil of pearly white,
O'er dazzled by her smile.

* * *

I present my commiseration to that eastern girl who married Arthur Funk, of Tulare, at Selma the other evening. Whatever she may be, she has married a first-class scoundrel, and never yet did happiness come out of that sort of a wedding. She has a hard road ahead of her.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE COMMITTEE OF TEN.

A Meeting in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

From Saturday's Daily.

The Committee of Ten of the Valley road held a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and several matters of importance were given consideration. The purchase of James Gallagher's lots on Q street was consummated. Mr. Gallagher reserves the buildings which are on the lots, and will move them off.

The committee complains that several persons who subscribed to the fund for the purchase of rights of way and grounds for depot sites, have not yet paid their subscriptions although several times requested to do so. The committee is buying land for the railroad, and needs the money. Subscribers who can do so should pay immediately.

An erroneous impression prevails as to the effect of the supreme court's decision in the franchise matter. Some believe that according to that decision the franchise must be put up and sold to the highest bidder. It simply means that mandamus proceedings were not the proper way to obtain the franchise.

The matter will come up again and will be heard this time on its merits. It is believed that a decision will be handed down next week, and the railroad people feel reasonably certain that the decision will be in their favor.

SLATER GIVES IT UP

HE FINDS OCCULTISM DOES NOT TAKE HERE

And Shakes off the Dust of His Feet Against the City of the Plains.

From Saturday's Daily.

John Slater, the mystic, who has held audiences spell-bound in San Francisco for years past, has made up his mind that Fresno is the worst town he ever struck as regards a craving for the things that are not of this world.

He came here three or four days ago with his manager, Mr. Graves, and after billing and advertising three performances, for last night, tonight and Sunday night, he was greeted by only about forty persons when he appeared for the first time about 8 o'clock on the platform at Armory hall. The few present were either avowed spiritualists or earnest investigators, and among them were three members of the grand jury, who doubtless wanted to get some pointers from Slater's occult resources in reference to local misdeeds at present veiled in mystery.

When Mr. Slater had sized up the audience he forebore to remove his heavy ulster overcoat. He spoke a few words in a gently satirical tone. He said that in the course of his travels he had come to Fresno for the first time, but it had been his good fortune to be welcomed by large crowds in London, New York and other large cities of the world; to have been cordially greeted by scientists and distinguished men in many cities of this country and of England; to have had the mayor of such places as Kansas City take a pleasure in presiding at his seances, but for the rest he would only say that the money paid for admission by those present would be cheerfully refunded at the doors. Mr. Slater then buttoned up his overcoat and left the hall. He was not in the least degree ruffled, or annoyed. His coolness was remarkable under circumstances which would have caused many men to say pretty hard things. He did not even complain of the rain, which most of the spiritualists present set down as the demoralizing factor in the case.

Arriving at his hotel Mr. Slater and his partner, Mr. Graves, held a brief conference, at the end of which the occultist announced his intention of cancelling his engagements for Saturday and Sunday evenings, and taking his departure for Denver via San Francisco on the next train. It did not take long to pack the valises, and then Mr. Slater sat in a chair and chatted quite good-naturedly to a reporter.

"I have had a good rest since I have been here," said Mr. Slater with subtle satire, "and that is the reason why I do not regret my visit. I have spent $125 in advertising, hotel expenses and hall rent, but that does not matter. I have had a good rest, you see. As for Fresno I was not here long, perhaps not over two hours, when I predicted to my friend that our audience on the opening night would not exceed fifteen persons.

Slater is 34 years of age. He has an expressive face, and the same restless, nervous, highly-vitalized organization that is so conspicuous in Tyndall. As a talker Slater is graceful and easy to a degree. It is not mere patter or rhetorical cant, but the polished talk of a scholar and a man of the world. He suggests irresistibly the character of Margrave in Bulwer Lytton's Strange Story and in many respects resembles the late S. C. Foster, the American spiritualist, who was the original of Margrave.

It is fair to say that those who did not see and hear Slater missed a treat. He is going to England and will not return for two years. He is a native of Philadelphia and an American to the backbone.

February Weather.

J. P. Bolton, local weather observer for Fresno, has compiled the following data for February weather, the result of eight years of observation: Normal temperature, 60; warmest, 1892, 83; coldest, 1893, 47; highest, 83, in 1888; lowest 28, 1891. Average rainfall for the month, 1.30 inches; greatest, 2.24; least, .13; greatest in twenty-four consecutive hours, 1.49, in 1893.

Henceforth the sensible temperature will be published in the daily press instead of the dew point. Sensible temperature being about the temperature felt by animal life, it will be more interesting to the general public. It will be better understood when it is stated that in case the air is saturated, the air temperature and the sensible temperature will be similar, any difference in the two being dependent upon the relative humidity, or amount of moisture in the air.

F. C. Overholt of Kings river is in the county seat.

NEW ELECTRIC PLANT.

Near the Mines of Mariposa County.

THE PLANS FOR THE ENTERPRISE

H. H. Clark at the Head of the Undertaking—Description of the Work.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mariposa county is to have an electric plant which will rank among the largest in the world. For some time the subject has been agitated, and this agitation has now taken shape, and it is claimed that within one year the wheels will be turning and the quartz mills for miles around will be driven by the water power from the Merced river.

H. H. Clark is the moving spirit in the enterprise. He is known to the people of Fresno county as a man of unusual energy and of clear business foresight. He laid out and planted the Orthout vineyard, and had charge, at different times, of other large vineyards, and orchards in this and Kings county. He now is manager of the Horshoe Bend vineyard in Mariposa county. Here the new electric plant will be located.

The dam in the Merced river will be about a mile above the boundary of the property, and one and three-quarter miles above the suspension bridge. The dam will be thirty-five feet high. In the bottom it will be only twenty feet long. At twenty-five feet high it will be thirty feet, and at thirty-five feet high on top it will be sixty-five feet in length. In the four miles which the ditch will gain from the river there is a fall of ninety-three feet, and a minimum supply of 10,000 miners' inches of water. This is sufficient to generate 1500 horse power at the dryest four months of the year. During the remaining eight months there is water to generate 3500 horse power, and the ditch and flume are to be constructed to carry the larger quantity.

The plant at present in contemplation will consist of three 500 horse-power generators, 3 generator switch board panels, 3 exciting dynamos, 4 step up and 4 step down converters, one distributing switch board panel, twenty-four miles No. 2 copper wire and a number of motors for customers. The Bend Power company will provide motors for regular consumers and lay the wires on free of cost. The charge as now arranged will be $5 per horse-power per month. The charge for power as produced by steam in the Horse Shoe district runs from $12 to $15 per horse-power. The saving in the fuel alone where a mine is just paying expenses would amount in many cases to a sum sufficient to pay a handsome dividend on the capital invested.

It is almost unnecessary to say that among mine owners the Bend company is hailed with lively satisfaction. The mines all around Coulterville are now becoming so well known that to give a list of those within a reasonable radius of the new power station would run into the hundreds. Around Hornitos and in Hunter's Valley there are mines just as numerous and just as near Horse Shoe Bend and Mr. Clark's new company will find itself in the embarrassing position not of seeking "who to supply?" but "who best to refuse?"

The ditch, flume, buildings, plant, etc., can all be constructed between now and summer, but it will be necessary to wait for the fall of the river after the snow waters have subsided next October before the dam can be built. A few weeks' work, however, can put that in position, and with wires already laid to the different mines, and with the motors in position, a few days' work will start everything running.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING COMPLETES ITS WORK.

A Compliment From the County Board of Education to Miss Helen Geis.

From Sunday's Daily.

The County Board of Education met again yesterday to conclude the unfinished work of the semi-annual teachers' examination.

Of applicants for high school certificates, the following were successful: Helen D. Geis of Fresno, O. M. Kingsley, Boulder, Colo., G. D. Hines, Selma.

Miss Helen D. Geis deserves special mention for the excellent papers and high standing in all the high school branches.

She made an average of 98 per cent, this being the highest record shown by any candidate that ever passed before the Fresno County Board of Education.

This is the result of faithful and earnest application to study for the past two and more years. In addition to her daily school duties, she has vigorously pursued a regular course of study and she well deserves the high reward which she has received at the hands of the County Board.

Some changes were made in the rules of the County Board in reference to teachers' examinations. Defining and word analysis was made a test study in place of orthography. Two sets of questions are hereafter to be submitted to applicants for certificates; one set for primary certificates and one for grammar grade. For the first, arithmetic through percentage, including business forms, and higher arithmetic for the latter.

SURPASSED THE DIPLOMATS

The Conspiracy of the Sultan and Mohamet.

The following letter was sent to the REPUBLICAN by a merchant in this city who has been able to find out things which the diplomats of Europe have tried for months to discover, but have tried in vain:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Kindly publish the following for me in your valuable paper:

A Turkish man came into my store a few days ago, and I asked him what nationality he was and he informed me that he was a Turk. I said to him, "I am a Turk also," just to see what he had to say. "Ah!" said he, "you my brother;" and I asked him to come in and have a seat.

I informed him that the Sultan was no fool to kill Armenians. He said he did not understand. He said that for three nights the Sultan was in a state of mesmerism; that Mohamet came to him every day these three days and said to him: "Sultan, I am Mohamet; what do you want?" The Sultan saw the universe light up. Mohamet told him: "You go and kill Armenians. You try what you can do. England, France and Russia will say nothing, you may be sure. God told me, Mohamet, I tell you, Sultan. By and bye you kill the Grecks, Germans, Americans, French and English; then kill the Russians. When this is done, then Christ will come and the world will all be one great Turkish nation. This will be sure. God told me; I tell you." Yours truly,

JACOB.

Compel a man to lose who has always been busy and he is as comfortable as a loafer compelled to work.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Benefit to be Tendered to Professor Allen.

From Saturday's Daily.

The Fresno Athletic Club will tonight tender a farewell benefit to George Allen, who has for the past eight months taught boxing in the club, and has turned out a number of clever boxers, who will undoubtedly prove a credit to his teaching. As he is about to say farewell to Fresno and depart for his home in Australia, the board of directors have taken this means to show their appreciation of his past services.

The program has been most carefully prepared and will undoubtedly prove a success. In view of the proposed ladies' annex to the club, ladies will be given the privilege of attending free of charge. Gentlemen's tickets cost 50 cents, and can be obtained at Warner's jewelry store.

A GROWING SCHOOL.

New Pupils and Teachers for the Fresno Business College.

The Fresno Business College now has 125 pupils at the day and night sessions, and many more have arranged to enter in the next few weeks. There are at present seven teachers in the school, not including G. S. Ramsay, who is general manager.

William Ramsay teaches shorthand and bookkeeping; Miss Jennie Sumner, shorthand; Mrs. A. J. Waterhouse has charge of the normal department; Miss Mabel Alger teaches the preparatory classes; Mrs. William Ramsay teaches actual business teaching, while Theo Madsen has charge of the business department. Mrs. Belle Parsons Ockenden is in charge of the elocution department.

Will Doubtless Be Compromised.

From the Alameda Telegram.

It is rumored in select society circles that Miss San Francisco *Post* will soon apply for absolute divorce from her erstwhile protector by contract, Mr. Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, on the ground of failure to provide. We are sorry to hear of trouble in this family, united not many months since by Rev. Scoutchen Maloney under the most favorable auspices. Miss *Post* will allege in her complaint that her protector is lavishing too much money upon another one of his numerous proteges—namely, Miss O'Hara Wave, a lady of rather miscellaneous reputation, with a fairi false face, and an inordinate love for coin of the realm. It is reported that Steve Gage is trying to effect a compromise.

Field Day at Fowler.

Fowler will again have a field day on February 22d similar to the one held there last year. A meeting was held on Thursday night, at which the following officers were elected for the arrangement of the day's sport: President, Major G. S. Waterman; vice president, J. S. Stanley; secretary, N. P. Mitchell; treasurer, A. L. Nelson. The following directors were elected: Captain C. H. Norris, Major Waterman, J. W. Gillogly, Fred Pratt and Fred Nelson. It is the intention to have a football game, horse racing and foot racing.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 3.

San Joaquin Lumber Company vs. Byxbee; continued.

BEFORE JUDGE CARTER, DEPARTMENT 2.

W. K. Washburn vs. I. H. Patterson; judgment for the plaintiff.

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Bank of Selma vs. W. E. Browne; judgment for plaintiff.

PERSONAL.

D. A. Leonard is over from Dos Palos.

J. T. Sullivan is over from Firebaugh.

J. B. Askew of Madera is at the Grand Central.

J. W. Walker returned yesterday from Los Angeles.

Howard A. Harris came up from Fowler yesterday.

A. B. Gaynard is among the Maderaites in the city.

G. B. McKee of San Jose is among Fresno's visitors.

W. Huntley is spending a short time in San Francisco.

Dr. E. C. Dunn returned last night from a brief visit to the coast.

T. W. Pratt of Herndon was among yesterday's visitors in Fresno.

Deputy Constable W. J. Berry of Selma was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Nellie Knutson of Visalia is visiting the family of A. Rees, on Cherry avenue.

J. M. Stephenson and Robert T. Devlin of Sacramento are registered at the Hughes.

Miss Mildred Francis of Napa is visiting in Fresno, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. W. Short.

E. S. Leppatt of Petaluma, grand commander of the Knights Templars of California, is in this city.

Colonel E. W. Smutz has gone to the mountains to look for a gold mine. The Colonel says he has a good one in sight.

Bernard Davis has returned to Fresno on a short visit from the state school at Whittier. He is at his mother's at 332 K street, where he would be pleased to meet his old acquaintances.

H. A. Greene of Monterey, vice president of the Fresno and Monterey Railroad Company, returned home this morning after a visit of several days in this city. Mr. Greene paid a visit to the electric plant on the San Joaquin.

Smith Won the Prize.

From the Visalia Delta.

A. B. Smith of Fresno, manager of Wellman, Peck & Co.'s branch house there, was in town yesterday on business. His firm offered $100 to the salesman making the largest amount of sales during the past year. Mr. Smith captured the prize. He is one of the most successful traveling men on the road.

Several Atchison men said last night that they were willing to fight England, but it was noticeable that all of them wanted to be either captains or colonels. A private carries a gun; a captain or colonel carries a sword that is as dull as a corn knife.—*Globe.*

Frank Fuller, who has been on a visit to his uncle, B. E. Hutchinson at Fowler, returned to the east on last night's train.

MRS. HUGHES' FUNERAL.

Many Friends Pay Their Last Respects.

The funeral of Mrs. W. M. Hughes took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the Hughes hotel. Many friends attended to pay their last respects. Rev. Martin of this city and Rev. Findley conducted the services which were very impressive. Those who acted as pall-bearers were: George C. Roeding, Lloyd W. Moultrie, B. F. Shepherd, C. M. McCardle, S. J. Ashman and H. C. Borden.

At the grave the Order of the Eastern Star conducted the services, the regular ritual being performed in a most impressive manner.

Rev. Martin spoke in the highest terms of praise of Mrs. Hughes, and the many excellent traits of character which endeared her to all who knew her.

POLITICAL POINTERS

The Two Years or Four Years Terms.

A LABYRINTH OF DECISIONS

Democratic Campaign Timber Being Lined and Hewn for Building Purposes.

From Sunday's Daily.

A labyrinth confronts the State supreme court at present in the way of figuring out legal complications which are being brought forward by the approach of the political campaign. The local question to be determined is the two or four-year term problem. The solution of the question is very problematical. Good lawyers disagree and it appears therefore that no prediction as to what the supreme court will decide can safely be made.

In the first place there seems to be no question but that the township officers hold for four years; the present incumbents remain in office for two years after next January. As it has always been, the State senator, supervisors, superintendent of schools and assessor hold four years. The terms of assemblymen also remain the same, that is, two years. But for the remainder of the county officers there is a question as to the length of their terms.

There will at least be two assemblymen and three supervisors elected to this county next fall. The politician is sure of these offices. The terms of Supervisors Wickersham, Letcher and Sayre expire next January. The offices which are in question are the sheriff, coroner, public administrator, clerk, recorder, auditor, treasurer, surveyor, tax collector and district attorney.

Section 60 of the county government act of 1893, under which the state is at present working, provides that "all elective county and township officers, except as otherwise provided for in this act, shall be elected at the general election to be held in November, 1894, and every four years thereafter * * *." This section is a part of the general act and shows the intention of the legislature to have been that the officers in all the counties of the state should hold for four years.

But somehow or other in that part of the act which refers to Fresno county the following subdivision of section 170 was inserted: "The officers mentioned in section 57 of this act (section 57 names all the county officers except the superior judges, assessor, supervisors, superintendent of schools and township officers) shall be elected in the year 1894 and every two years thereafter." Just how this subdivision was inserted in the act seems to be unknown and it was several months after the legislature adjourned before the existence of the subdivision was generally known.

But the subdivision is there and it is the thorn which is causing the trouble. The question therefore is: Does subdivision 26 take precedence over section 60? The best lawyers differ on this question, but the majority seem inclined to the belief, if the whole act holds, that as subdivision 26 relates only to one county, it is special legislation, which is in direct conflict with the state constitution. Section 60 is general and it therefore should supersede the subdivision of section 170. This is one view of the question.

There are also good lawyers who think that the four-year term will not hold. So many parts of the act of 1893 have been declared void by the supreme court that it is presumed that in the case of the two or four-year question it will decide that the act of 1891, which provides for two-year terms, will have to be followed.

No one can tell what view the supreme court will take of it. There has been a multitude of decisions touching the act of 1893. There can be no clear understanding of them. Even section 60 has been practically declared unconstitutional, it is said.

A test case will probably go before the supreme court from this county. In the southern counties of the state the officials have combined to make a fight for the four-year terms.

The local political kettle has already begun to simmer. G. W. Wyllie, chairman of the county Prohibition central committee, has called a meeting of the committee to be held in this city February 1st. The object of the meeting will be to select a new county central committee, elect a new chairman, lay out plans for the campaign and set the date for the county convention.

The matter of publishing a party paper in the county during the campaign will also be considered. All the prohibitionists in the county are invited to attend the meeting of the committee to confer on these matters.

The Democratic central committee has already been at work quietly laying the wires. The work of fixing up a ticket has been in progress, and selections made from available men.

It seems that Supervisor Sayre of Sanger has fallen from the grace of the committee, and Frank Lindsay of Sanger has been selected to fill his place on the ticket. Mr. Sayre would not be averse to trying to get the office again, but it is doubtful if he will want to antagonize the central committee. It is not known why Mr. Sayre has been discarded.

Supervisor Letcher's term also expires and the Democratic nomination to succeed him appears to lie between J. D. Collins and W. W. Phillips. Collins is the present choice of the majority of the committee.

To fill the ticket with regard to the supervisorship of the third district, from appearances, is a difficult task. Plenty of timber has been named, but no one wants to run. Among those mentioned for the place are John McMullin, ex-Assessor W. J. Hutchison and W. R. Furnish. The committee has slated Furnish and will use every endeavor to persuade him to allow his name on the ticket.

As for the assemblymen, no candidate has yet been found by the committee in the Sixty-second district. In the Sixty-third N. L. F. Bachman is ambitious to again be heard in the halls of legislation. James A. Ward also wants to be a legislator. W. D. Grady, when asked if he was going to run, replied: "I have run for the assembly for the past fourteen years, and never have been elected yet; of course I'll run again." The central committee intends to run John McMullin for the position, however, if he will accept. Mr. McMullin several years ago represented San Joaquin county in the assembly, and the plan of the committee is to run him for the assembly this coming election and pave the way for his candidacy for the senate in 1898. The central committee is going at things early and it is evidently the intention to make a desperate attempt to get a foothold in this county again. The committee has been quietly at work for the past few weeks and is carefully arranging a slate.

As to the Republicans and Populists, they have not been stirring much. But they will be in evidence in a few weeks.

Card from Mrs. Hilton.

I wish to have it understood that my reason for filing a petition to become sole trader that I wished to take up land, and not that my husband is unable to support the family, as was stated in yesterday morning's REPUBLICAN.

MRS. ALICE HILTON.

LETTER FROM KINGSBURG.

People in General and a Chicken Thief in Particular.

From Sunday's Daily.

Lem Harp left Thursday for Yuma, Arizona, on business, and the extent of his absence is unknown.

Mrs. Alma Ball of San Francisco, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Fleuelling, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knight contemplate moving to San Francisco. Mr. Knight is now in the city in search of employment.

Henry Draper has been considered insane and was removed a few days since to Fresno to the county hospital in h

A THOROUGH SOAKING

Fresno's Share of the Coast Downpour.

AN INCH OF RAIN IN A DAY

Observer Bolton Predicts Clearing Weather This Afternoon—He Explains the Storm.

From Tuesday's Daily.

About the most cheery looking man in Fresno yesterday was Weather Observer J. P. Bolton, seated high and dry in the sky parlor of the Farmers' bank building. Mr. Bolton is a genuine enthusiast in his business and speaks of the storm with professional pride.

"The present rain," he said, "began on the 13th instant at 4 p.m, and has been practically continuous till today. There have been two storms, and it is the second of which we are now getting the full effect. In a general way Fresno is out of the track of heavy storms. This one has been crowded down south from the Oregon coast by an area of high barometer that has been lying for several days on the Canadian border in the vicinity of Alberta.

"The heavy rain now falling began on Sunday night and a little over an inch has fallen in the twenty-four hours. It is a splendid rain; just the thing for the farmers. The barometer is still low; it is 29 75 at this moment, or, with the proper correction applied, 29.90. Places near the foothills on the east side, like Reedley and Sanger, will have a heavier rainfall than Fresno, and on the other hand, on the west side it may be a little less. On the Coast range, particularly on the sea slope, as at San Luis Obispo, the rainfall is very heavy.

"This last storm is one of the best defined we have on record on this coast. In saying this I am referring to the well defined boundaries of the storm, as you will see by the daily record on the official maps which I have here. The first indication of the first storm was a low barometer on the California coast at Eureka on January 13th. Simultaneously there appeared another low barometer in the vicinity of San Diego, while two high barometers appeared to the eastward. The next day the low at Eureka moved up to Roseburg, Or., and the San Diego low disappeared, the energy of the two being now concentrated. The same thing practically happened with the highs, the center of which was now concentrated on the Canadian border north of Idaho and Montana. The next day found the low of the new storm still on the Oregon coast west of Roseburg, and the high standing like a wall on the Canadian frontier. In this way the rainstorm, being unable to follow its usual and natural track eastward, was crowded down the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The following day the high moved eastward 250 miles along the Canadian frontier, the low thus advancing across the state of California. On January 17th the cyclone covered a territory 2000 miles in diameter, with the high stationary about the town of Prince Albert on the Canadian line. The low was off Fort Canby on the 18th, the high being still stationary at Prince Albert.

"The storm center is still held in check by the high which is now in South Dakota. I expect to see clearing weather some time today, however," said Mr. Bolton.

It need hardly be said that the deluge of rain which fell yesterday morning converted most of the streets into canals and lakes. In the absence of facilities for carrying off the storm water, the few pedestrians whose business compelled them to go around town were obliged to make many a water jump that did not always result satisfactorily. East of N street, particularly on Tulare, Kern, Mono and Inyo, the water extended in many places clear from curb to curb.

The earth over the new sewers has evidently not been tamped and rammed as required by contract and in scores of places drivers run great risk of being bogged down or having their vehicles overturned by the sinking of the earth. The matter came up before the city trustees last night, and steps will probably be taken to fix up the sunken places without delay.

The rainfall at the Toll House and at other points in the foothills of the Sierras was very heavy. It is said that two inches fell at Toll House Sunday afternoon.

VINCENT-HOXIE CONTROVERSY

The Surveyor is Ordered to Make the Books.

This morning County Assessor J. P. Vincent will turn over to George L. Hoxie the block books in the assessor's office. This appears to be the end of the long controversy between the assessor and the surveyor as to who shall make the books in question. Mr. Vincent claimed that they did not fall under the category of plat books or maps, and for that reason the surveyor was not required to make them. Mr. Hoxie took the opposite view, and said that the law required him to make all plats and maps, and these books were clearly of that class.

The matter was carried to court and Judge Webb made a ruling by which it was inferred that he would decide in favor of the surveror. Yesterday the supervisors, acting on the advice of the district attorney, ordered Mr. Hoxie to make the books, and Mr. Vincent announced himself ready to turn them over to the surveyor.

INVOLUNTARY INSOLVENCY.

Contractor Goodfellow Being Put Through the Mill.

Charles Goodfellow the sewer contractor who left Fresno without the formality of a good-by, is being put through the mill by his creditors, who yesterday filed a petition in the superior court asking that he be declared an insolvent debtor. The creditors who signed the petition, and the amount claimed by each are as follows: Emanuel M. Augustine $31.45, Thomas Easterbrook $104, E. F. Showalter $55 30, Samuel Helm $135, O. F. Vorce $116, F. E. Vorce $61.50, William Abernathy $100.60.

It is alleged in the petition that Goodfellow has left the state, and the court is asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of money due him on his contract, and to pay it to his creditors. E. S. Van Meter represents the petitioners.

A CROWDED HOUSE.

Mystic Tyndall Tonight at Armory Hall.

The wonders of spiritualism, mesmerism, hypnotism and magic attract everybody, and tonight Armory hall will be packed to the doors to witness the remarkable displays of Tyndall, the London mystic.

The exhibition to be staged this evening will be full of mystical and occult power. "The Supernatural in Nature" is without doubt a wonderful seance.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock every one is invited to witness Tyndall's great wire test.

All day yesterday and up to late last night the Mystic had his parlors crowded with many clients. His clairvoyant power is marvelous. Tyndall remains two days more.

S A. Alexander is home from San Francisco.

MADERA IRRIGATION.

A Scheme for Watering a Large Tract of Land.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Madera *Mercury* says: John S. Bedford, ex-county surveyor of Fresno county, was in town today promoting a scheme whereby the many fertile acres of this county which are now unirrigated may be made to "bloom like the rose" by the magic touch of water. He submitted a water right agreement to several of the foremost citizens of the town and after a careful reading, they approved it. The agreement is similar to the old Church agreement with a few changes which were made by R. L. Hargrove.

Mr. Bedford is representing the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, and he states that if enough acres were subscribed for in this county a main canal would be run from a point at the San Joaquin river east of the railroad bridge in a northerly direction to pass the town of Madera on the east near the survey of the main canal of the old Madera irrigation district. This canal would be continued on to the Chowchilla. From this main canal would be constructed three branch canals between the San Joaquin river and the town of Madera, the canals to run in a westerly direction, and to be not less than three miles apart and to be at least eight miles long. A branch canal will also be constructed from the main canal down the San Joaquin river in Madera county, west of the railroad track and to run in a northwesterly direction at least ten miles.

These canals will furnish 1000 cubic feet of water per second, and will be sufficient to irrigate 160,000 acres of land.

It will be a big undertaking and will cost a great deal of money. The promoters of the scheme say that if they are guaranteed 50,000 acres they will have the system in operation in a year. The water right will cost $6.75 an acre with from five to fifteen years time in which to pay for it. Water will be delivered for 75 cents an acre per year.

A mass meeting will be held in Athletic hall on January 25th for the purpose of discussing the merits of the enterprise.

Court Notes.

The following matters were disposed of in department 1 of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Barbara Vistor vs. Frank Victor; motion of plaintiff to tax costs taken under advisement.

Thomas O'Brien vs. New Zealand Insurance Company; continued one week.

Insolvency of J. E. Hughes; petition for final discharge under advisement.

Insolvency of A. J. Melchonian; petition for exempt property taken under advisement.

E. C. Lyles vs. E. B. Perrin; demurrer to amended complaint taken under advisement.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 3.

Silver Creek & Panoche Land and Water Company vs. W. J. Hayes; continued.

W. S. Chapman vs. Thomas E. Hughes; continued till January 31st.

W. K. Lathey vs. L. W. Smith, as administrator; judgment for plaintiff.

BEFORE JUDGE CARTER, DEPARTMENT 2.

M. S. Rose et al. vs. A. B. Butler; continued one week.

Oakland Bank of Savings vs. John P. Clark; continued.

People vs. Robert Anderson; motion for new trial; continued till Thursday.

S. H. Von Schmidt vs. G. H. Malter; appeal dismissed.

New Suits.

The following new suits were filed yesterday in the superior court:

Charles Goodfellow, involuntary insolvency; petition filed by his creditors.

E. S. Van Meter, attorney for petitioners.

Lydia M. Baird vs. Frank M. McCall, to collect $120 secured by mortgage on lots 22 and 23, block 14, Fresno. E. A. Williams, attorney for petitioner.

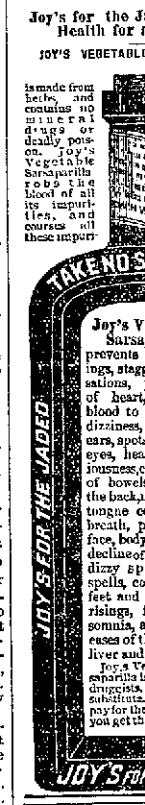
Henry Wolters et al. vs. Olaf Johnson and Ola Larsen; suit of ejectment from lot 65, Scandinavian colony. G. B. Graham represents the plaintiff.

Mary J. Blasingame vs. Adolph Vizors; suit to collect $500 secured by mortgage on south ½ of southwest ¼ of northwest ¼, section 25, township 11, range 21. The plaintiff is represented by Sayle & Coldwell.

Richard Myers was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Clark to fifty days in the county jail for disturbing the peace.

Joy's for the Jaded and Good Health for all Mankind.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.



Made from herbs, and contains no mineral drugs or deadly poison. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla rouses the blood of all its impurities, and courses these impurities through nature's own proper channels. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla prevents tired feelings, staggering sensations, palpitation of heart, rush of blood to the head, dizziness, ringing in ears, spots before the eyes, headache, biliousness, constipation of bowels, pains in the back, melancholy, tongue coated, foul breath, pimples on face, body and limb, decline of nerve force, dizzy spells, faint spells, cold, clammy feet and hands, sour risings, fatigue, insomnia, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Refuse a substitute. When you pay for the best see that you get the best.

FOURNIER'S CASE.

His Application for a Change of Venue Denied.

Achille Fournier, charged with arson, was taken to Madera yesterday to appear before Judge Conley for a hearing on his application for a change of venue. The application was based on the belief of the defendant that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial in the superior court of Madera county. Fournier was represented by General Kittrell of this city, while District Attorney Miles Wallace of Madera county opposed the motion for the granting of the application. Judge Conley denied the application.

On Sunday evening, in company with a REPUBLICAN representative, Professor Tyndall visited Fournier at the jail in this city. Fournier had sent a letter to Tyndall, asking him to take up the case for investigation. Fournier offered to submit himself to any hypnotic test or anything else that promised to discover the guilty parties. He claims to be innocent and has nothing to fear. Fournier and Tyndall had a long talk over the case, the visitor desiring to acquaint himself with all the facts.

Tyndall says he gained the impression from his interview with Fournier that the man is innocent. No arrangements were made for the hypnotic test. Tyndall is desirous of holding it in the court room during the trial of Fournier, which will probably begin some time next week. The Professor is of the opinion that Fournier will make a good subject for hypnotic investigation.

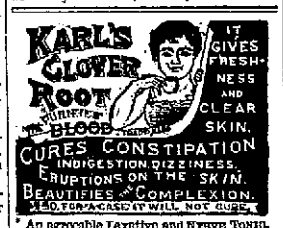
THE MISSION OF COL. JONES

He Goes East to Close the Contract for Bonds.

Col. A. W. Jones, president of the Monterey and Fresno Railroad Company, paid Fresno a visit yesterday and last night took the train for the east.

When seen by a reporter he stated that his mission east was to close the contract for bonds for the road. This is all he would say.

The supervisors were busy yesterday selecting the list of 400 citizens of the county who will be called upon to serve as trial jurors the present year.



An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teethand Breath, 25c.

SOLD BY WEBSTER BROS.

County Clerk Hart returned Sunday morning from San Francisco where he had been detained several days on account of being too sick to travel. He is now able to occupy his desk in the office.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Assessment Notice.

East Oakland Vineyard and Fruit Company, location of principal place of business, Oakland, California. Location of vineyard, Sanger, Fresno county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of the East Oakland Vineyard and Fruit Company held this day, November 11th, 1895, an assessment No. 9, of $1 per share, was levied upon the outstanding capital stock of this corporation payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary of the corporation above named, at the office of the company, 301 East Twelfth street, Oakland, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 17th day of December, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 2d day of January, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. MASON, Secretary.

Office 301 East Twelfth street, Oakland, Cal. n18t5

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

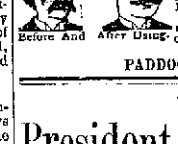
Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Remedy is a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous diseases of the reproductive organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Sunken Eyes, Memory, Blushing, Wakefulness, Aversion to Society, Unfitness for Marriage, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Nervousness, Lassitude, all the effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs. The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy in new world that cures this. 60 days treatment, $1. A written guarantee given and money refunded if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circulars and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2275, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by

GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1922-24 Mariposa St., Fresno.



LOST MANHOOD "NERVIA" Cures any form of disorder caused by excessive use of Tobacco, Alcohol or Opium, or on account of youthful indiscretion or over indulgence, etc., Dizziness, Convulsions, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Weak Memory, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Power and Impotency, which, if neglected, may lead to premature old age and insanity. Positively guaranteed. Price, $1.00 a box; 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. A written guarantee furnished with every $5.00 order received; to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected.

Before And After Using. NERVIA MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

PADDOCK & MILLER, 1720 Mariposa Street.

THE NAME OF THE NEXT

President of the United States

—WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN—

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

Public interest will steadily increase, and the question how the men whose votes turned the scale at the last election are satisfied with the results under the administration they elected will make the campaign the most intensely exciting in the history of the country.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

The leading Republican family newspaper of the United States, will publish all the political news of the day, interesting to every American citizen regardless of party affiliations.

Also general news in attractive form, foreign correspondence covering the news of the world, an agricultural department second to none in the country, market reports which are recognized authority, fascinating short stores, complete in each number, the cream of the humorous papers, foreign and domestic, with their best comic pictures, fashion plates and elaborate descriptions of woman's attire, with a varied and attractive department of household interest. The New York *Weekly Tribune* is an ideal family paper, with a circulation larger than that of any other weekly publication in the country issued from the office of a daily. Large changes are being made in its details, tending to give it greater life and variety, and especially more interest to the women and young people of the household.

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GUIDE TO HEALTH with every purchase of his Genuine Remedies bought of

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☞ Proprietors "974" COUGH SYRUP. Mail orders solicited.

Summons.
No. 6382.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The people of the State of California, plaintiff, against E. W. Journey, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3235, the north ½ of section 36, t 11 s, r 24 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 320 acres, defendant.

An action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to E. W. Journey, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3235, the north ½ of section 36, t 11 s, r 24 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 320 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

North ½ of section 36, t 11 s, r 24 e, M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12337, dated the 5th day of October, 1891, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6821

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Harry A. Mortenson, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 2370, the s½ and sw¼ of section 16, t 11 s, r 25 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 480 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Harry A. Mortenson, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 2370, the s½ and sw¼ of section 16, t 11 s, r 25 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 480 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

All of section 26, t 11 s, r 24 e, M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12332, dated the 5th day of October, 1891, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6822.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Eugenia A. Hooper and John Bangle, assignee of Eugenia A. Hooper, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3469, all of section 36, t 16 s, r 12 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

An action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Eugenia A. Hooper and John Bangle, assignee of Eugenia A. Hooper, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3469, all of section 36, t 16 s, r 12 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

North ½ of section 36, t 11 s, r 24 e, M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12337, dated the 5th day of October, 1891, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6823.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Thomas L. Enright, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 2912, all of section 16, t 13 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Thomas L. Enright, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 2912, all of section 16, t 13 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

All of section 16, t 13 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, more or less, according to the official plat of said land, now city, on file and of record in the recorder's office of Fresno county, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6832.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Thomas L. Enright, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 2912, all of section 16, t 13 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Thomas L. Enright, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 2912, all of section 16, t 13 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

Sw¼ of section 26, t 12 s, r 23 e, M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,921, dated the 5th day of March, 1890, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

In the matter of the estate of Spicy Ann Fanning, deceased.

IN FANNING, THE ADMINISTRATOR OF the estate of Spicy Ann Fanning, deceased, after duly filing his petition herein, duly certified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the judge of said court that all persons interested in said estate of said deceased, appear before the said superior court on Saturday the 25th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the court room of said court, at the Crawley building on I street, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, and show why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary.

That a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Weekly Republican, a newspaper published in said county.

Dated December 21st, 1895.

J. R. WEBB,
d27w5w Judge of the Superior Court.

Summons.
No. 6829.

In the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Charles E. Hatch, and W. B. Pratt, assignee of said Charles E. Hatch, delinquent purchaser of the following described real estate lands: Location No. 2867, the w½ of sw¼ of section 36, t 9 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 80 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Charles E. Hatch, and W. B. Pratt, assignee of Charles E. Hatch, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 2867, the w½ of sw¼ of section 36, t 9 s, r 21 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 80 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

Sw¼ of section 26, t 12 s, r 23 e, M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,921, dated the 5th day of March, 1890, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6827.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Eugenia A. Hooper and John Bangle, assignee of Eugenia A. Hooper, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3469, all of section 36, t 16 s, r 12 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

An action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Eugenia A. Hooper and John Bangle, assignee of Eugenia A. Hooper, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3469, all of section 36, t 16 s, r 12 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 174, according to the official plat of said town, now city, on file and of record in the recorder's office of Fresno county, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6830.

In the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Joseph Budd, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3432, the south half of section 36, t 20 s, r 16 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 320 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Joseph Budd, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3432, the south half of section 36, t 20 s, r 16 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 320 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

Sw¼ of section 36, t 20 s, r 16 e, M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,916, dated the 1st day of December, 1890, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Summons.
No. 6833.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, against Joseph Budd, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3432, the south half of section 36, t 20 s, r 16 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 320 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Joseph Budd, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3432, the south half of section 36, t 20 s, r 16 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 320 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit:

Ne¼ of section 26, t 20 s, r 16 e, M. D. Meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the official plat of said land, now city, on file and of record in the recorder's office of Fresno county, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 15th day of October, 1895.

[Seal] T. G. HART, Clerk.

By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff. j3

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

In the matter of the estate of Nathan S. Fanning, deceased.

P. R. FANNING AND E. H. TUCKER, THEEXecutors of the estate of Nathan S. Fanning, deceased, having duly filed their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, and it is therefore ordered by the judge of said court that all persons interested in the

OFFICERS NOMINATED

The Chamber of Commerce Election.

LETTER FROM W. W. BOWERS

Will Try to Secure a Federal Building for Fresno—Resolutions Adopted.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met last night and nominated the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Harry Sherwood; vice president, Louis Gundelfinger; treasurer, Louis Einstein; executive committee, Alex Goldstein, F. K. Prescott, A. R. Briggs, and Dr. A. J. Pedlar. The election will take place on the second Tuesday in February. Any person who wishes to make further nominations can do so by filing the name of the nominee with the secretary at any time before February 6th. Tickets for voting will then be sent to all members.

The following resolutions, presented by A. R. Briggs, were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The citrus fair recently held in Fresno under the auspices of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce proved a marked success both in variety and excellence of fruit exhibited, and we believing it is calculated to be of substantial benefit to this portion of the state; and

"WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that without the earnest and unselfish efforts of the committee in charge, and the efficient assistance rendered them by those who contributed to make it entertaining as well as instructive, success would not have been achieved, it is

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Chamber of Commerce are hereby given to the fair committee as an expression of the appreciation in which we hold the service they performed to the chamber and to the community in carrying forward to success beyond our most sanguine expectations the exhibit which was received with such reluctance and some trepidation.

"*Resolved*, That grateful recognition is accorded all who volunteered their services in preparing the exhibit, and that we recognize the generous public spirit manifested by those who furnished the fruit for that occasion; that our thanks be extended to the National Guard for the courtesy shown in relinquishing Armory hall to the committee; and that thanks be extended also to the Hundred Thousand club for its co-operation and the donation of money with which to reward exhibitors and thus stimulate honorable competition.

"*Resolved*, That particular mention is merited by Mrs. Maude Berry Fisher, who contributed so generously of her time and talent in the fair entertainment; and by the press of this city, of this valley and of San Francisco for the liberal and generous space given to a description of the fair as a whole and of the individual exhibits."

After the adoption of the resolutions, the following letter, which is self explanatory, was laid before the committee:

"ALEX GOLDSTEIN, President Chamber of Commerce, Fresno.—Dear Sir: I have yours of December 28th, regarding the introduction of a bill for a public building at Fresno. I have some doubts about this congress making appropriations for new buildings. You know there has not been an appropriation made for a new building for the past four years, and Mr. Reed has placed Joe Cannon of Illinois at the head of the appropriation committee. He, you will find, is a second Holman. However, I shall do the best I can to get the public building for my district. The way you can help is to have your Chamber of Commerce make a brief statement of the business of Fresno and its postal business, its present population, and send it to me that I may have it to present to the committee. Very truly yours,

"W. W. BOWERS."

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce is at work collecting data to forward to Congressman Bowers.

The new members elected last night were W. Parker Lyon, Thomas J. Ockenden and W. F. Wyer.

FRESNO CITRUS FAIR.

The New York Tribune Speaks of California Climate.

The advertisement which the citrus fair gave this city has already been of value. Following is what the New York *Tribune* has to say:

The anomalies of the California climate were never shown to greater advantage than during this week. Down at Fresno, in the San Joaquin valley, a citrus fair has been held, the display of oranges grown in that vicinity being large and fine. Up in Placer county, near the Nevada boundary line, the people are holding an ice carnival. Snow there is ten feet deep, and the ice on Donner lake, the scene of the worst tragedy in pioneer days, is more than a foot thick. While the crowds at Truckee are enjoying toboggan rides, the orange trees are loaded with yellow fruit. These changes in the Sierra foothills are due to differences of elevation and protection from the wind.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

H. C. Stillwell vs. Fresno Creamery Company; continued.

Insolvency of J. E. Hughes; motion for discharge denied with permission to renew the same.

Insolvency of A. J. Melchonian; petition to set apart personal property denied with leave to renew the same.

E. C. Lyles vs. E. B. Perrin; demurrer to amended complaint overruled and ten days to answer.

BEFORE JUDGE CARTER, DEPARTMENT 2.

L. H. Tweede et al. vs. J. B. Henderson; tried and taken under advisement.

F. R. Dunlap vs. M. M. Parsons; demurrer to cross complaint overruled; motion to strike out denied.

George H. Andrews vs. A. B. Butler; new trial granted.

Fresno Mixed with Selma.

Rev. Gillan of the K-street Methodist church writes to this paper to say that the article in Tuesday's REPUBLICAN concerning Elder Miller's services in Fresno and Selma was mixed. Occurrences in Fresno were credited to Selma. The article in question was sent to this paper, and was published nearly verbatim. If it was ambiguous, the writer made it so. However, this paper cheerfully makes corrections. Dr. Miller's preaching was in Fresno, not Selma. It was here he found a prospering church, not in Selma. Here five persons came forward to be saved, not in Selma. The evening services referred to were conducted in the K-street church in this city, not in Selma. Rev. Dr. Miller went to Selma, but no report of his success there has been received.

Unintentionally Omitted.

By an oversight the committee of awards at the recent citrus fair omitted the following names as deserving of honorable mention: James Barkley of Orange avenue, R. F. Jacks of Reedley, and C. A. Marsh of Reedley.

HOSPITAL WORK.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of Fresno.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—In these days when theological discussion waxes warm and draws the mind effort of many good people from real Christ like and Christ-given work; and, when critics joyfully exclaim: "See those Christians fight," there are many steady lines of work being faithfully carried on. They are lines, too, which call for no small amount of self-sacrifice. Prominent in this class of work is that taken up by the Christian Endeavorers of the city many months ago, and most efficiently carried on until the present time—the hospital work.

In the different wards of that institution may be found many whose condition calls for just such services as only the young people of our different Endeavor societies can render.

There may be found young men, hardly more than boys, not only poor, but homeless, sick, discouraged, and some absolutely friendless.

"Oh, to have no heartfelt friendships
How cruel this world may be."

Who can so well minister to young men in such sad plight as can our Endeavorers? Heaven bless their noble efforts.

Again there are the middle-aged men stricken down in the midst of life's activities. Many of them are separated from their homes and loved ones by hundreds or thousands of miles. This western land has fallen far short of their expectations. Not only sick in body, but sore in heart, they while away the long, weary hours of day and night. Who can estimate the results which may flow from a group of young people stepping into a ward, in which there are a number of such persons, and a young woman reading in tender voice the twenty-third Psalm—that sweetest of all sweet Psalms? Who can tell when or where the patient will cease to hear the voices of Endeavorers singing:

Of troubled heart there is a home,
Beyond the reach of toil and care;
A home where sorrows never come,
Who would not fain be resting there"
If bowed down beneath the load,
By heaven allowed thine earthly lot,
Look up thou'rt near that blest abode;
Wait, meekly wait and murmur not.
If in thy path some thorns are found
Or think who wore them on His brow,
If grief thy sorrowing heart hast found
It reaches a holier than thou.

Again, in the lower wards where the old men are:

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer drawn.

Who can tell how sweet to them are the words of the one hundred and third Psalm. To many of these men life with its labor is past. They never expect again to engage in the world's great struggle. They live in the past. They close their eyes on the hospital scenes and once again sit in their own homes of long ago. They remember the tender ministrations of the wife who long ago was called away. May be the tears we saw yesterday rolling down the snow-white beard started at the memory of a word, a kiss, a caress, or the embrace of some sweet child whose "papa" is now old, poor, homeless, sick and lonely.

It is not ours to know the causes which resulted in the present condition of these men, nor could such knowledge affect our duty to them. God does not deal with or reward men according to their sins:

There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea,
There's a kindness in His justice
Which is more than charity.

We all are God's children, old and young, rich and poor, sick and well, obedient and disobedient. In the great brotherhood of life we owe each other whatever we can do to lessen the burden, ease the pain, sweeten the sorrow or smooth the pathway of any fellow being. And I know of no work which comes nearer doing this very thing than the "hospital committees" of our different endeavor societies. Dear fellow Endeavorers, the need of such work in the hospital is the voice of a brother, storm-tossed and wrecked, calling to you for aid. Yea, is it not the voice of God?

J. H. COLLINS.

Fresno, January 20, 1896.

THE KURDS AND TURKS

A LETTER DESCRIBING CRUELTIES IN ARMENIA.

An Appeal for Assistance Sent to a Relative in This City.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Harry Kustigan of this city yesterday received a letter from his brother at Harpoot, in Armenia, telling of the massacre of the people there by the Turks and Kurds. From this letter, which was written on the ground, and by one who saw what he describes, it can be seen that the accounts of the cruelty have not been exagerated. It causes the people of this country to wonder why the civilized nations of Europe do not wipe the Turkish empire off the face of the earth. Such an empire could not exist six months on the American continent. Following is a translation of the letter, which is brief, to the point, and which tells many terrible truths in a few sentences:

DEAR BROTHER:—Our condition is horrible. We are enduring untold suffering. We are without food, without clothes, and we sleep without beds. Early on the morning of November 12th, while we were still asleep, 6000 Turks and Kurds attacked our village, breaking open the doors and windows with axes and plundering us of everything they could lay their hands on.

During the massacre we fled to the mountains, but the cruel Kurds pursued and overtook us, and robbed us of our money and watches, and stripped us of our clothes, leaving each only one shirt. The merciless pursuers caught the women and girls—but I turn from a recital of the horrors I witnessed.

Oh, the terrible days that we wandered in the mountains without food or clothes. When, after a week, we saw that we would starve to death, we returned to our homes. But everything was gone. We sat down in our empty houses and prayed God to help us.

We ask only for bread, for death is at hand. Has God forgotten us? Has he refused to listen to our prayers? I cannot write what is in my heart. I beg you to send us money to enable us to live through the winter. If you cannot, death will soon come to our relief. Oh, if you could hear our children crying for bread, while we have none to give them, it would wring your heart.

If anyone attempts to act in self-defense, or to defend the women and children, he is shot dead on the spot. I have seen the dead and dying everywhere on the hills. If I would give the names you would know some of them, and some you would not. Everybody is now poor. Men who were worth $500,000, are now begging for bread. In our village the loss is several million dollars.

There were 2000 killed in our village and 1500 badly wounded. We knew nothing of danger until the Kurds were upon us. Many cried to heaven for mercy, but in vain. Our churches were burned, and the Turks now take us to their mosques for worship; as the most of us, in order to save our lives, have turned Mohammedan. If we ever have an opportunity, we will turn again to our own religion. The savage Kurds wounded father on the head and he is now in bed and is in great pain. Send us money as soon as possible or we will starve.

YOUR BROTHER.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hunt of Tacoma, Wash., are visiting in this city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hodges.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

A "Little Talk" Concerning Creeds With Adam.

THANKS TO PROFESSOR TYNDALL

Words of Sympathy Which Cannot Reach Far—A Few Other Items.

From Thursday's Daily.

Adam Beaver takes exception to my remark that "Christianity is an abstract thing, as far above creeds as God's stars are above the dust", and he desires to have a "little talk" with me about it. It must be a very little talk, Adam, for it is almost time to set my Durham hen, and I am quite busy. However, I quote your objections to my statement, and thus give you the benefit of them a second time. You say:

"If the above is true then the Apostles were in error in formulating and adopting a creed. The Catholic bishops were also in holding councils, formulating creeds; and last, but not least, Almighty God was in error in commanding Moses to lead the Israelites to the foot of Mount Sinai to receive the decalogue, the grand Mosaic creed."

Briefly answering, I say: First, the Apostles did not formulate and adopt a creed. The so-called "Apostles' creed" was not formulated and adopted until about five centuries after the birth of Christ and more than four centuries after the death of the last of the Apostles. See any authority, Adam, and then admit that your first point is poorly made.

Second—If councils of bishops formulated creeds, only to have them altered or overthrown by succeeding councils, does that, think you, prove that the bishops could not have been in error? If so, which council was infallible? Or were they all so, no matter how widely they differed?

Third—If the Mosaic law was from the Almighty it was a divine law, and as such it was infinitely more than a creed ("a summary of the articles of Christian faith"—*Webster*). It could not err; a creed may.

Someway, Adam, I cannot forget that the Galilean condensed "the law and the prophets" into just two commandments whose purport may be expressed by the one word, "Love." Don't you think that there is enough of creed in that word for all humankind? I do.

* * *

Never do I realize what empty things are words as when I would speak a message of sympathy to one who stands by a newly-made grave. I would fain tell such a one that my heart is tender for him, but the words will not come, or they falter if they do. But my friends, E. W. Smutz and his good wife, will understand what I so poorly say.

It was such a little coffin, the wee white casket with the blooms of white and violet upon it; so little to hold so much of earth's brightness and bloom; so little, but it held so much.

She went to school, this wee maiden of six bright years, and much of her baby interests were there. So it was not strange that a little while before the great gray angel touched her sweet eyes, she told her dear ones at home that she was afraid her sickness would prevent her being promoted. Worrying about her school, you see, the dear little one.

God bless her, she was promoted—we will believe that, good friends—promoted to a school into which no human error ever creeps; promoted to where the cares are ended and the troubles are past. And never teacher here can comprehend what she will know and understand. She has been promoted beyond us all.

Yet the words trail vainly. Let me, too, place one blossom on the tiny coffin:

She had not learned the world's unrest,
Its burdens and its losses.
So care-free was the little breast,
She dreamed not of life's crosses.
So when the loving angel came
To where her feet were straying,
"I'll bear her from the grief and shame,"
He said, and smiled in saying.

Oh, gently, gently reached He then,
And clasped the baby fingers
To lead her over hill and glen
To where the morning lingers.
Sad were the cries upon his breast
From loving ones who missed her,
"And yet the Father knoweth best,"
He said, and, stooping, kissed her.

* * *

I know not how it was with the reminder of the committee at Tyndall's mind-reading entertainment; probably they do not have to bother about such things, but it was a great gratification to me. There, in sight of a large audience, he read my mind—read *my mind*, you understand. This leaves no question about it; I have one, and the people who have been going about town and saying that mind had given out just before I was created may as well take it back. This is why I acted on the committee. I wished to satisfy my own curiosity and that of my friends. Perhaps the other members of the committee had the same object in view, but, if so, they failed to mention it to me. For my part, I feel under great obligations to Professor Tyndall.

* * *

The larger part of the Fresno barbers will do no shaving on Sunday after this month. This is business! Men who work from ten to thirteen hours a day need one day's rest in the week, and they need it badly. I judge, too, that it is a rather mean man who will not willingly help them to secure it. If the barbers are sensible, they will stay with this "new departure," but this is not saying that they will do so.

* * *

W. A. Plate, who was arrested on his father's complaint on a charge of petty larceny, has been tried and discharged. "No case was made out against him," says the REPUBLICAN'S report. Then I submit that the costs of the action should have been assessed to the senior Plate. There is altogether too much of making the public pay for domestic rows.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

An Appeal to Cleveland.

Little Billy Hammond of Visalia, nephew of J. H. Hammond of South Africa, has written to President Cleveland the following note:

VISALIA, Cal., January 20, 1896.

Dear Sir—Will you please make the men that have my Uncle Jack in jail set him free? I think you will, won't you? If you will I will be very much pleased. They might kill him. You may be a very stern man, but I think you will be kind enough to see my Uncle Jack free. If you were a little boy like me you would not like your uncle in jail, and if I were you I would set him free if it caused a war. My uncle is a good man. So will you please set him free? Write to me soon. I am the 9 year-old son of W. H. Hammond. My father is county clerk of Tulare county. Yours truly,

BILLY HAMMOND.

A Chance for Tyndall.

From the Madera Tribune.

It seems to be a hard matter for Professor Tyndall, the renowned mind reader, to find a party who will bury him while in a comatose state and watch by his side until the date set for his resurrection—forty days hence. If he is still in the notion of being laid in a tomb if he will call at this office he will be cheerfully accommodated.

ADAM SPEAKS.

In Defense of Catholicism and Dogmas of the Church.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—In Reverend Gillan's reply to Father Garriga's letter is a remarkable assertion. Rev. Gillan claims to be a "Christian Catholic, and not a Roman Catholic." That is the first time I have seen or heard a Methodist clergyman claiming to be a Catholic. For more than seventeen centuries before Rev. Gillan's sect existed Roman Catholics believed in Christ, which certainly entitles them to the name of Christians. Roman Catholic missionaries, bishops, monks and priests, commissioned by the bishop of Rome, had converted the heathen nations, peoples and tribes of Europe many centuries before John Wesley, the founder of Rev. Gillan's sect, was born. Protestant clergymen never let an opportunity slip out of their hands to express their repugnance of Roman Catholics. What is the motive, reason and ground of the terrible aversion, denunciation and hatred of the Roman Catholic church? Is it because St. Peter, to whom Christ said: "Thou art Peter (signifying rock), and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it?" established his see at Rome, where also his successors with few and short intervals have resided?

Or is the dislike of Rome based on the fact that St. Paul wrote a sixteen chapter epistle to the Romans, and in the first chapter, 7th and 8th verses he says: "To all that be in Rome beloved of God, called to be saints: Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. First I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world." Or is the hatred of Rome grounded on the historical fact that Rome the citadel of idolatry of the world at the beginning of the Christian era is the place where the vast number of Roman Catholic Christians, including the two Apostles above mentioned and twenty-six successors of St. Peter, suffered martyrdom for the faith in Christ? Or is the denunciation of Rome based on the historical fact that during three hundred years, Catholic saints, heroes and martyrs had to combat with Satan and his adherents and followers to overthrow idolatry and convert the people to Christianity?

Or is the antipathy to Rome based on the fact that in no city in Christendom or in the world has so much Catholic blood been shed?

In a speech at Paris, France, January 12, 1890, Rev. Talmage of Brooklyn said that during Domitian's reign 40,000, and during Diocletian's reign 844,000 Christians were killed on account of their faith in Christ. It is strange that Rev. Talmage did not mention the large number of Christians that were killed during the reign of Trajan, Maximinian, Decius, Julian, Herculean and during the reign of other Roman despots and tyrants, including the ferocious, cruel and brutal Nero, during whose reign St. Peter and Paul suffered martyrdom after having been incarcerated eighteen months in a dungeon, the former being crucified and the latter beheaded, on the 29th day of June, A.D. 67.

The denunciation of Catholic and Papal Rome is unfair, unmannerly, unjust and unchristian. If the father of lies, prince of darkness and murderer of mankind from the beginning had triumphed over the successor of St. Peter at Rome, Christianity would have been blotted out of existence, and our Methodist Episcopal "Christian Catholic" clergyman of Fresno would not have had the chance to learn the Lord's prayer.

Before I conclude, I desire to have a "little talk" with the Man About Town "About Ministerial Ethics," which is the science of moral duty. "Christianity is an abstract thing, as far above creeds as God's stars are above the dust." If the above is true then the Apostles were in error in formulating and adopting a creed. The Catholic bishops were also in error in holding councils, formulating creeds; and last, but not least, Almighty God was in error in commanding Moses to lead the Israelites to the foot of Mount Sinai to receive the decalogue, the grand Mosaic creed.

The sum total of the interpretation and elucidation of the "Ethics" seems to me to be this: Keep out of the way of the sheriff, don't let him catch you, then you are O.K. That is all right whether you are a good or bad Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Gentile, with one good God whose skies bend above all. In conclusion I will state that my criticism of Rev. Gillan was not dictated by ill-will, for I harbor no malice against anyone.

ADAM BEAVER.

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS

THE MEMBERS WILL VISIT THIS COUNTY.

A Meeting Called Which All Tax Payers are Invited to Attend.

From Wednesday's Daily.

An important meeting will be held in Fresno on February 21st. The members of the State Bureau of Highways will be here on that date and have written to County Clerk Hart asking him to acquaint the members of the Board of Supervisors of the fact, and to ask them to attend. A special request has also been made to have the county surveyor and auditor present, and a general invitation has been given to all people of the county who are interested in good roads, to be at the meeting. The members of the bureau are R. C. Irvine, Marsden Manson and J. L. Maude.

Fresno is just now taking a step in the direction of better highways, and the visit of the bureau will stimulate the work and lead to good results.

Among the duties of the bureau are the following: To gather from each county of the state statistics showing the total mileage of highways, their condition of improvement, the method of obtaining rights of way, of opening and closing roads. Inquiry is made into the manner of constructing and repairing roads, and the manner in which road work is paid; the amount expended in the past ten years for highways. The topographical and geological features of each county will be inquired into, more particularly in relation to the water supply for sprinkling purposes; the stone quarries and gravel pits, bituminous rock, sand, adobe, or any other material suited for road-making purposes.

Many other matters of importance will be inquired into. Much good will result from the meeting if the people take hold in earnest and try to make it a success.

Death of Cecil Smutz.

Cecil Smutz, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smutz, who reside on Calaveras avenue, in this city, died at 5 o'clock last evening after a brief illness. She was an unusually attractive child, and the many friends of the bereaved family extend sympathy in their sorrow. The cause of death was heart failure.

Fresno Not in It.

The promoters for the proposed College of Viticulture have elected officers, and they represent almost every nook and corner of the state, some of them living in localities where vines are nearly unknown. Yet Fresno, with more vines than any other two counties in the state, has not one representative.

Judge Carter went to Visalia last night to occupy the bench in the superior court in the suit concerning county deputies now pending there.

A MINING COMPANY

It is Being Organized in Fresno.

PLANS ARE FULLY SET FORTH

A Home Enterprise Managed by Well Known Gentlemen—Field of Operations.

From Thursday's Daily.

Some of Fresno's best citizens have incorporated and formed themselves into a company for the purpose of developing and working mines in one of the best mining counties in the state and with a view to enable every person who so desires, no matter how hard times are, to participate in helping to make the enterprise a success by taking if necessary only one share of the stock, which will cost the purchaser just $1 per month for the term of two years; $24 in all. The stock will be unassessable further than the $1 per month.

The proceeds from the sale of the stock will be applied in the most economical and legitimate manner toward developing property that will benefit each and every shareholder.

It is the intention of the company to start its work in Tuolumne county, which county, according to statistics, produced up to 1893 the enormous sum of $311,000,000.

Within the past year, and at the present time, no less than a dozen of the old mines which have been sleeping in old mother earth for the past twenty years or more and supposed by their owners to have been worked out at a depth of from 100 to 300 feet are now being worked at a depth of 1000 feet or more and proving to be very rich, and gradually growing to proportions classed among the millions. The plan upon which the company is organized is as follows: Capital stock $48,000, divided into 2000 shares at a par value of $24 per share, payable in monthly installments of $1 per month.

It is proposed to use $1000 per month as a working capital, with which to bond and develop mines, until one or more good rich mines are discovered and acquired by the stockholders of the company, then to work them steadily in the interest of all concerned. There are yet many of the rich mines of the early days lying idle in Tuolumne county, mines that have yielded from $100,000 to $1,000,000, and were closed down from twenty to thirty years ago because the owners could not proceed further with the means and appliances of those days, but recent developments have shown in five different cases near Sonora, the county seat of Tuolumne county, that those once famous mines are still rich, many of them, and are again turning out their millions. It is the intention of this company to take hold of one of those old and once famous mines (bonding it at a low figure) and to do good vigorous development work, and by taking advantage of the improved methods and facilities of later days they will endeavor to at once bring the company into the possession of one of the rich mines of the state, and while that work is going on the company will also bond and work continuously one or more of the many good prospecting mines of that locality, so that they will not be limited to one chance of getting a good permanent mine, but with such facilities as they will have in the above organization, success will be as nearly assured as it is possible to have it.

Among the fine mines now in active operation within a radius of twelve miles of Sonora are the App mine, situated on the "mother lode," with a quartz vein from five to twenty feet wide; ore, very rich; mine considered worth several million dollars.

The Rawhide mine, three miles nearer Sonora. Two million two hundred thousand dollars were refused for this mine within the past twelve months. Owned by W. A. Nevills and others.

The Golden Gate, a purely sulphurets mine. No free gold in sight. Is yielding hundreds of thousands every year. Owned by Golden Gate Mining Company, Sonora.

The Dead Horse mine, vein five to twenty-five feet wide, has yielded over $11,000,000, and is considered as good to-day as ever. Situated nine miles from Sonora. Owned by Haywards & Company, San Francisco.

The Golden Rule mine, four miles from Sonora, is also one of the rich mines of that locality.

The Confidence mine, seven miles from Sonora, has yielded over $8,000,000. Shut down years ago; worked only about 700 feet below the surface; vein lost. Owned by Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco.

The Green mine, Sonora, paid $100,000. Closed down with vein lost. Mine only worked to a depth of 240 feet. Worked in early days.

The Excelsior, eleven miles east of Sonora, turned out $420,000 during 1866-7 and 8; was only worked 200 feet below the surface; vein lost; mine lying idle since 1868.

The Soulsby mine, location Soulsbyville, eleven miles from Sonora, yielded over $6,000,000, owned by William Sherwood, Soulsbyville, California.

The Bonanza mine, in the town of Sonora, has yielded over $2,000,000.

The products of Table Mountain alone, which runs through a portion of Tuolumne county, is estimated at $15,000,000.

It is stated by a member of the above company, who recently visited that part of the state, that Tuolumne county is very favorably situated for quartz mining, and so far as external indications and facilities may serve as guides, together with the official records of the output of the mines in that county, the presumptions are that it will be second to no other county in California in the production of quartz gold. Wood and water are abundant, the roads generally are good, and the quartz veins are large, numerous and easily traced.

The mother lode and the companion talcose vein have here their largest and most regular development. It is virtually a slate country, and yet the quartz veins in the granite about "Sugar Pine" and Soulsbyville are the most productive of their class in the state. Also vast beds of auriferous gravel traverse the county, awaiting the prospector's pick and capital necessary for development; and yet over 300 miles of canals are now in use for mining in Tuolumne county.

Sonora and Columbia are noted also for having produced more large nuggets than any other district in the state.

The company intends to send out to all stockholders every three months a statement of the progress of the work, giving in detail an account of all receipts and expenditures, and of all work done up to that time. They propose to see that all stockholders, even if their stock only amounts to one share, shall have an equal chance in proportion to their interests, with every other stockholder, and the plan is one by which small stockholders cannot be assessed out, as they will never be called upon for greater assessments than they start out with, according to the written agreement between the company and those taking stock.

The promoters of the above enterprise say that the assurance of success on such a plan is good enough, so that it may be carried on in an honorable, straightforward, businesslike manner, as they propose to do, guarding every man's interest alike.

The board of directors wish to assure their friends and any others who may wish to take stock that the plan will be carried out as herein stated.

The books are now open for the sale of stock. There are but 2000 shares all told to be taken, and those wanting stock whether much or little, will be more likely to get it if they apply early than if they come later on. As products of Tuolumne county, and of the immediate vicinity in which the new company will do their work, they have placed on exhibition in the show window of Olney & Johnson on Mariposa street some of the most beautiful specimens of gold and gold quartz that were ever brought to Fresno, and anyone who fails to see them will miss a grand sight.

The directors of the company are Jay Scott, N. W. Moodey, H. E. Barnum, Thomas R. Brown, J. L. Marble, President, N. W. Moodey; vice president, Thomas R. Brown; treasurer, Fresno National bank; secretary, J. L. Marble.

This is considered one of the rare opportunities offered to the general public to invest a dollar a month or more if they wish, with a fair prospect of good returns, and a possibility of much more.

The specimens of ores in the window at Olney & Jonsen's will be recognized by miners as exceptionally fine. They are numbered, and the descriptions and numbers are as follows:

No. 1—Gold specimen from the Tennessee mine, about two miles north of Sonora.

No. 2—Rich sulphuret rock from Black Oak mine, seven miles east of Sonora.

No. 3—Milling vein ore from Rawhide mine, five miles southwest from Sonora on "mother lode," 700 feet level.

No. 4—The same mine as No. 3, but on the 600 foot level.

No. 5—From the Crystalline mine, on the "mother lode," about five miles south of Sonora.

No. 7—Very rich sulphuret rock, $700 per ton, from the Golden State mine, one mile south of Sonora; average width of vein, twelve feet.

No. 7—Prospect pocket from Golden Rule mine, on "mother lode," six miles south of Sonora.

No. 8—Gold specimens taken from the celebrated Bonanza mine in the town of Sonora in 1859, when pockets aggregating $500,000 were taken in about one year.

No. 9—Sulphurets are from Mary mine, about ten miles east of Sonora; assay value, $850 per ton.

DENTISTS IN A SCRAP

E. S. VAN METER IN THE ROLE OF PEACEMAKER.

How the Trouble Started and How It Came to a Close.

From Thursday's Daily.

The third floor of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank building was the scene of combat without gloves yesterday. The parties were Dr. I. Cook and Dr. Gazarian, while E. S. Van Meter cleared a portion of the hurrican deck by a few fifty-pounders from the shoulder. It should be stated, however, in justice to Mr. Van Meter, that he entered the arena as a peacemaker. He loves peace; he will have it, even if he must thrash half a dozen men to get it.

Dr. Cook and Dr. Gazarian are dentists, and until recently were partners, with an office on the third floor of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank building. A few days ago Dr. Cook sold out to Dr. Gazarian, and there was a misunderstanding about the pay, Gazarian claiming something still due him, and Cook denying that he owed anything.

Yesterday when Dr. Cook went to the office to remove some of his property which he had left there, Dr. Gazarian refused to let him take it. At any rate, this is the way the affair was reported. A quarrel ensued, and after a few loud words, which attracted the attention of the tenants of that part of the building, they fell to fighting. Van Meter listened, somewhat curious; the fistic fight grew fast and furious. The warring dentists stirred their stumps and gave each other sounding thumps; now up, now down, they rushed and rallied; out from his room Van Meter sallied.

When he came upon the scene, a friend of Dr. Gazarian interferred and told Mr. Van Meter to keep his hands off and let them fight it out. This would not have been offensive, but he coupled the order with a series of epithets which grated on Mr. Van Meter's nerves, and hauling off, he let drive at Dr. Gazarian's friend, and "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!" He never came back, and the lawyer had the satisfaction of seeing peace restored. The dentists were separated in course of time. Dr. Cook was not much the worse for the scrap, but as much cannot be said of Dr. Gazarian.

GREAT IS STOCKTON.

The Fame of Its Sons and Daughters as Wide as the Earth.

From the Stockton Mail.

Talk about Stockton not being strictly in it in the matter of being represented by her sons in the "world's broad field of battle" and in all the big events of the period. What California town can make a better showing? John Hays Hammond, the great American mining engineer, who is held as a political prisoner by the President of the Boer republic, was a Stockton boy. The present speaker of the United States house of representatives once taught school here. Stockton today furnishes the state of California with the best governor she has ever had, and if any great event is happening she is almost sure to be represented, as witness when the steamer Colima went down off the Mexican coast, our Oriel was among the few survivors. Other towns may brag about their daughters marrying Italian counts and English dukes, but when it comes to the Stockton girl's turn in the race she takes the Pole and weds a prince.

But Stockton is not only great in the sense that she produces celebrities in science, statecraft and society—she is also a great literary center. Her newest claim to fame consists in being the home of Joseph T. Goodman, the man who knows how to put another man's disjointed story together by using soup plates, and who has wrested from all comers the first prize for mystery-page building.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Sale of the Old Copper From the Court House Dome.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and spent most of the day completing the list of 400 trial jurors for the coming year. In four of the districts the supervisors have made their respective selections and the list will be finished today.

The copper from the court house dome was sold at auction during the day, the successful bidder being the J. Rylance Brass Company of San Francisco, which bid 6½ cents a pound. There are about 2500 pounds of the copper. The purchasers are to pay $100 down and the balance on delivery of the metal.

Supervisor Garrett of the indigent committee has received a telegram from James A. Bolen of Kansas City authorizing the board to draw on him for $50 to procure food and medicine for his sister, Mrs. Burnett of 310 E street, this city. Mrs. Burnett is over 70 years old and in a critical condition. Her son and daughter are both consumptive, and her husband is unable to work by reason of old age.

Miss Pert—Is Miss Straightlace circumspect? Miss Caustic—Circumspect! Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon.—*Salem Gazette.*

FOR GREATER FRESNO

The Hundred Thousand Club at Work.

MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED

The Club May Take Up the Raisin Question—Suggestion by A. L. Hobbs.

From Thursday's Daily.

At the regular weekly meeting of the executive committee of the Hundred Thousand Club last night considerable business of importance was transacted. Chairman Lisenby presided.

The good results of the advertising done by the club are beginning to be seen.

Inquiries come from the east regarding Fresno. A number of such communications were read last night. One of the most important was a letter from August Erbrick of Indianapolis, asking for information regarding the field for the establishment of a brewery in Fresno. A committee of three, J. W. Shanklin, T. S. Price and A. L. Hobbs, was appointed to answer all inquiries.

Letters were read by the secretary from California's representatives in congress in response to the resolutions passed by the club requesting their assistance in the furtherance of the Nicaragua canal and for an appropriation of $200,000 for a public building in Fresno. Congressmen Bowers, McLachlan, Barham, Loud and Johnson, and Senator White responded, and all expressed their determination to work for the canal. The letters, however, were discouraging as to the public building. Under the circumstances it was considered unlikely that a bill for the appropriation could be passed.

A. L. Hobbs, of the committee appointed to further the matter of annexing some of the additions of the city, reported that he had talked with many people residing outside the city limits. There is a general opposition, said Mr. Hobbs, on the part of the additions to the proposition of coming into the city. The people there think there will be no material advantage in it and that they will receive practically no return for the additional taxes.

The plan of Mr. Hobbs was to put forth some assurance to the additions that in the event of their becoming a part of the municipal corporation they shall be given street lights, sewerage and fire protection. Mr. Hobbs suggested that a meeting of the people of the additions be called and that they select a committee to wait on the city trustees to learn what the board will do for them should they come into the city.

E. F. Bernhard stated he had talked the matter over with a number of residents of the additions and he also found considerable opposition to coming into the city. He enlarged on the advantages of a sewer system and contended that when the people of the additions see the benefits they will be in favor of coming in. He expressed himself in favor of bonding the city for $25,000 to place sewers in the additions in case of annexation. The value of property in the additions would be enhanced if well sewered.

Major Chisholm pointed out that the mere fact that property is in the additions lessens its value. Purchasers usually object to the additions.

City Clerk Shanklin called attention to the fact that if the additions were annexed the population of Fresno would be increased and the city would be raised to another class. It would then have twelve members on the board of trustees and would elect a mayor. The additions would have their representatives on the board.

The report by Mr. Hobbs was accepted and a meeting will be called in the near future.

The committee appointed to secure electrotypes of a design to be printed on envelopes reported that cuts had been made and would be furnished the printing offices.

The following is the cut secured by the committee:

A committee of two was appointed to correspond with other towns in the county for the organization of auxiliary clubs.

Secretary Spencer announced that Miss Ethel Price, aged 10, had paid her initiation fee and dues for February as a member of the club, and that she had been given the club button.

A. L. Hobbs then addressed the committee at some length on the raisin question. He thought that the club should try to relieve the oppressed grower, and get the packers out of the rut in which they are now traveling. Mr. Hobbs thought the club should gain the ear of capitalists on the proposition of buying up all the raisins here, and thus controlling the eastern market. He thought there could be no question of controlling the markets when all the raisins were in possession of one company.

Bernhard and Chisholm also spoke on the proposition. The club will take up the raisin question hereafter.

WEST PARK NEWS.

Improvements Being Made in the Public School House.

West Park school house has long been too small for the many public gatherings that take place therein. As the result of a subscription started on Christmas eve, folding doors have been placed between the two rooms. To raise the rest of the funds a splendid literary and musical entertainment is to be given on Saturday night, February 1st, under the direction of Mrs. E. W. Giesy. Among the well known performers who have kindly volunteered are H. H. Alexander, Professor Samelson and orchestra, Miss Grace Rider, elocutionist of Hanford, Miss Dore, Miss Lillian Albertson, Ernest Webb and Miss Giesy. Many from far and near will enjoy the treat.

West Park Good Templars were regaled with coffee and doughnuts at their last meeting. "But for goodness sake don't say I told you," or that Oleander chap will complain again of sympathetic or imaginary dyspepsia. C.C.L.

Fresno I. O. G. T. Lodge Entertained.

On Tuesday, after an interesting session of Fresno lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, the members were invited to remain and partake of a repast provided by brother and sister Gardner who were married on January 14th. All joined in conversation, songs and games. The bride looked lovely in a maroon dress trimmed with silk of the same shade. The groom looked happy. The evening was one of pleasure and profit. A FRIEND.

"Jaber's son, they say, could talk when only two weeks old."

"That's nothing. The Bible says Job cursed the day he was born."—*Judge.*

Dyspepsia.

E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have taken your Vegetable Sarsaparilla and can say I have never seen anything equal to it. I have suffered ten years with dyspepsia, not being able to eat anything but milk and brown bread. Life was nothing but misery for me.

Now I have a good appetite,